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## Politics and General Literature.

VI.]

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1822.

[No. 303]

### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

— 659 —

#### Politics of Europe.

The receipt of a GOVERNMENT GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY from Madras, detailing the Proceedings of a Meeting there to Address Lord Hastings, and the mention of an inward-bound Ship below Saugor in yesterday's Report, are the only novelties of public interest that we have to communicate since yesterday. Our Asiatic Sheets are filled, and Communications flow in upon us so rapidly that we are more embarrassed as to choice than from any other cause. We will do our best to render justice to all, and in the mean time revert here to the English Papers at the point we left off when turning to those of July last received, as it is only by this method of regular and consecutive publication that we can hope to give their contents satisfactorily.

London, July 4, 1822.—Yesterday the Duke of York visited his Majesty.

Yesterday the Marquis of Londonderry, Viscount Melville, and the Marquis of Hertford, had audiences of the King, when the latter delivered to his Majesty the Order of St. George and the Garter, worn by the late Marquis of Hertford, his father.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the ship THAMES, Captain Haviside, was stationed for Bengal and China.

On Tuesday, the despatches for Bengal, by the ship COLDSTREAM, were placed at the East India House, and delivered to the Purser of that ship.

We feel infinite gratification in apprising our readers that his Grace the Duke of Bedford is much recovered from his late illness.—*Alfred, Exeter paper.*

British Vessels.—The number and tonnage of British vessels have lately decreased—in the last two years, there were 446 fewer vessels, burthen 107, 194 tons, employing 5199 seamen.

Literary Society, Glasgow.—The question on Thursday evening at the Lyceum, "Whether the writings of Sir Walter Scott or Robert Burns have tended most to the improvement of mankind?" was, after an animated debate, carried by a considerable majority in favour of Burns.

Stockholm, June 14.—According to the investigation which has been made of the cause of the late dreadful fire in this city, it seems to have begun in an out-building near to a sugar refining house; and there is reason to suppose that some sparks from this latter must have been the real cause of the disaster.

June 13.—The official journal of yesterday contains an account of the fire of the 12th; and adds, that on the 14th a fire broke out in Muhklagers-street, from the carelessness of a workman, who was using tar, by which a house was burnt down. The workman is arrested, and will be brought to justice.

The official account of the fire which broke out on the 12th at Nordkiöping, attended by a terrible storm, states that 448 houses were burnt, and 3,318 persons (not including the little children) are without shelter. Five or six persons, and a quantity of cattle, perished. A magazine of the Crown, with 3,466 barrels of corn, was destroyed. About a third of that handsome town is reduced to a heap of ruins.

His Majesty set out yesterday for Norway, and the western and southern parts of the kingdom. During his Majesty's absence from the capital, a regency is appointed, consisting of Count Gyllenberg, Count Von Engestrom, Count Morner, and Kiellberg.

His Majesty has sent an officer of the Treasury with 10,000 rix dollars banco, to Nordkiöping, to relieve the most urgent wants of the sufferers by the fire.

St. Petersburg, June 11.—The Shah of Persia, at the head of a large and formidable army, continues his march without interruption against Bagdad. He has in his suite his three sons, and Abbas Mirza, who is so well known in Europe, and resided so long as Ambassador from his Court to London, Paris, Vienna, and St. Petersburg.

A great plan is in contemplation here, to bring the water of the Neva, by means of an aqueduct to be erected, into every house and even into the highest story. The expence of this aqueduct is estimated at 25 millions of roubles. A second plan relates to the establishment of a Russian Company of Insurance for account of the Government, which would be accomplished with the prohibition of making any insurance in a foreign country, by which it is certain that large sums of money would be kept in the country.

Upon the 6th of June 256 ships had arrived at Riga, and 142 sailed.

An Imperial Ukase of the 26th of April, which is intended to guard against the bad consequences of the failure of the harvest, such as have occurred for these two years in several provinces of the empire, orders the establishment of a committee in the capital town of each government, consisting of the Civil Governor and other official characters, whose chief duty is to take care that their government has a constant supply of bread. Corn magazines are to be established, and a special fund assigned to relieve the distressed, by advancing money when the magazines are insufficient. This money to be repaid in two years at the latest, and to bear 6 per cent. interest which is to be added to the fund. The property of the person relieved to be security for the sum advanced him. Those land-owners who do not take advantage of those measures, and yet suffer their peasants to want, will be placed, with their property, under judicial guardianship.

Copenhagen, June 22.—His Majesty has recovered very rapidly during the last week, and frequently goes out as well on horseback as in a carriage. It is said he will go on the 28th to his summer residence, Friedericksberg.

A great fire has destroyed many buildings at Fonsager, near Viborg. Two great farms have also been burnt down in Entrup.

Amberg, June 15.—In the night of the 10th, a great part of the town of Sulzbach was destroyed by fire. One hundred and sixty-six houses and numerous other buildings were laid in ashes. The great heat of the weather has dried every thing to such a degree, that the roofs and houses burnt like straw. The inhabitants of Amberg exerted themselves in an extraordinary manner.

Breslau, June 20.—The fires in the little towns and the country are now extremely numerous. On the 3d of June, 50 houses, &c., were burnt at Lyck, in East Prussia, and 12 in the neighbouring Polish town of Raigard; and on the following day there was a still greater fire at Augustowa.

At Olitzko (Marggrabowa), on the 5th of June, 30 buildings were burnt down, besides several breweries, the stud of the province, the riding school, and the Graversdorff academy.

Frankfort, June 18.—On the 15th, towards evening, immense damage was done at Darmstadt by a tremendous hail-storm. The crops were all cut to pieces, the largest trees torn up by the roots, all the windows in the city that were exposed to the storm were dashed to pieces, and the palace garden entirely laid waste.

Hamburgh, June 21.—The few of our ships that sailed for the Greenland whale and seal fishery, returned yesterday to Gluckstadt with a full cargo. The accounts of the other vessels that have sailed from the Elbe this year, for Greenland, are likewise very favourable. It is to be regretted, that, the fishery having been so unsuccessful for several years together, only three have been sent from Hamburgh.

Exchange on London.—373—976.

St. Petersburg, June 11.—EXCHANGES:—London.—927.32; Amsterdam, 10; Hamburgh, 9½; Paris, 102½.

June 12.—The Emperor returned last night in good health to this city.

British Catholic Board.—At a Meeting of the General Board of British Catholics, held in London, on the 22d of June, 1823, the following Resolutions, proposed by the Right Honourable Lord Stourton, and seconded by P. E. Towneley, of Towneley Esq. were unanimously adopted.

His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, E. M. in the Chair.

1.—That we have beheld with feelings of the deepest regret the rejection, by the House of Lords, of two bills, during the present and last sessions of Parliament: the one directly affecting the happiness and interests of many millions of his Majesty's subjects; the other, restoring six most ancient Peers of the Realm to their seats in Parliament, which restoration would have afforded hope, confidence, and satisfaction to a large portion of the United Empire.

2.—That, in the midst of this gloom, our first duty is to offer our most grateful and sincere acknowledgements to the movers and seconders of these bills, in both houses of Parliament, and publicly to entreat every member who voted for these generous and liberal measures to accept our warmest and most affectionate thanks.

3.—That, firmly attached as we are to the great principles of religious freedom (without which all civil liberty is imperfect), and maintaining, as we do, that liberty of conscience is the inalienable right of all men, and detesting every principle or law which persecutes or deprives, on account of his religion, any person, whomsoever, of any right or franchise, whether enacted by Protestant or Catholic, we declare publicly before the world that we will continue to use every legal exertion in our power to obtain a repeal of those laws by which, for conscience sake, we are hourly degraded in society, and constantly deprived, though equally taxed, of every political privilege of the constitution.

4.—That we have seen with sentiments of peculiar satisfaction the noble exertions made by a large portion of the press in favour of religious freedom, and have heard it with surprise imputed to us, that we are enemies to the general diffusion of knowledge. Now, we do most publicly declare, that we are most anxious to see the blessings of education extended throughout the world, towards which in our respective stations, we largely contribute; convinced, as we are, but human happiness will be increased in proportion as the principles of education are engrafted on morality and religion, and in proportion as the governments of nations are just towards their people.

5.—That, assembled for the first time since the lamented death of our Secretary, Edward Jerningham, Esq., we seize the opportunity penetrated with sentiments of the deepest grief for his loss to record our opinion of the many and essential services rendered by him to his fellow-subjects the Catholics of Great Britain

NORFOLK.

His Grace having left the chair, the unanimous thanks of the Meeting were voted to him, for his able and impartial conduct therein; and the above resolutions were ordered to be published.

Haymarket Theatre.—Last night (July 3) a whimsical drama in three acts, by the courtesy of the season denominated a comedy, was produced under the title of *John Buzzby, or a Day's Pleasure*. It is one of the lightest of those pieces which have so often succeeded at this theatre, which are made out of the materials of ordinary and even vulgar life, rendered only a little more extravagant, and more full of incident, than it is in reality, and which please merely by setting common events in a ludicrous and picturesque aspect before us. Its scene is at Richmond, whither 'a worthy citizen, of credit and renown,' by name *John Buzzby*, and by profession a hosier, has gone to enjoy a day's pleasure, free from the vexations of business, and of a termagant wife. It shows us how his hopes are for a long time disappointed, by the adventures in which his meeting with the young wife of a naval officer, who claims his protection, involves him, and by the arrival of his lady, who, with a booby son of a former marriage, has planned an excursion to promote the marriage of *Cecilia*, ward of honest *John*, with the cockney *Natty Briggs*. We have two military officers, of the usual imprudence and bravery; an unmarried lady in love; and a married lady in all kinds of mysterious and delicate distresses; a talkative innkeeper, and his more talkative daughter, enamoured of a tall ensign of nineteen; and the decent, stout-hearted, and manly citizen, and his flaunting and passionate lady. These persons are mingled in a rapid succession of laughable situations. All of course ends well—the rivals are reconciled, the lovers united, the mysteries cleared up, and *John Buzzby* left, after all, to enjoy his day's pleasure in excellent company and without his wife. There are scarcely any attempts at wit or repartee in the piece; the characters are slightly drawn, but the situations have considerable merit; and on these the success of a summer comedy chiefly depends. Terry played the citizen very well; Mr. W. West gave a lively picture of the Cockney; and Mrs. Pearce was quite overpowering in her shrillness as *Buzzby's Wife*. The other performers had few opportunities. Mrs. Charterly, the bar maid was always cut short by Oxberry, the innkeeper, who had nothing himself to say worth hearing; and Mr. Jones, although always lively, is not at all fit to play a gallant young officer, who has no eddity to distinguish him. The play was given out of repetition amidst the loud applause of an audience which filled every part of the theatre. Report says Mr. Kenny is the author.

Parliament.—From the quantity of business before the House of Commons, Parliament is not expected to rise before the first week in August.

Genoa, June 15.—The Royal Squadron, which for some days was completely armed in port, and waiting only the signal for parting, is now on the point of sailing, and his Excellency General Court des Genes is already on board\*. This squadron is composed of the following vessels:—The flag-ship the *Maria Teresa*, of 64 guns; *Il Commercio di Genova*, of 64; *La Cristina* frigate, of 40 guns; the corvette *Il Tritone*, of 22; *Il Zeffiro* brig, of 18 guns; and *La Vigilante* galley, of 12. It has on board the Consul of Algiers, the Consul of Tripoli, and the Vice-Consul of Tunis; and after disembarking them at the places of their residence, it is said that it will cruise for several weeks in the Mediterranean, to cause our flag to be respected.

Skeleton.—On Friday (June 28), as some workmen were ploughing in a field belonging to Mr. George Fowle, situated about a quarter of a mile from Kits Coti House, the ploughshare was impeded by some thing, which had repeatedly been the case before, and the men having a desire to ascertain what was the obstruction they commenced digging and a little below the surface found two stones about six feet and a half long, and two broad, lying lengthways, upright but rather slanting between which was a skeleton, in nearly a perfect state. The skull, teeth and two of the vertebrae of the neck were quite perfect; on being exposed to the air they soon crumbled into dust. The body lay directly east and

\* It sailed on the evening of the 18th of June.



west, and at the bottom was a stone which lay flat, supposed to have been occasioned by the pressure of the earth above. The soil is very chalky, and to this is attributed the excellent preservation of the bones. The stones appear to be exactly similar in quality to those of Kils Coti House, and it is conjectured were placed there about the same time that monument was. The skeleton is doubtless that of some chief slain in the battle fought here between Vortimer, King of Britain, and the Saxons, which is said to have happened about the year 454. In that battle it is related that Catigern, brother of Vortimer, and Horsa, brother of Hengist, the Saxon commander, in single combat slew each other, and to the memory of Catigern a monument of stones was there erected by the Britons, and which is now vulgarly called Kils Coti House. The lovers of antiquity will be glad to learn that a gentleman, who has long made researches into the early history of this part of the country, is now engaged in taking drawings of these curious remains of former ages, and through whom it is probable, we may shortly be enabled to lay before our readers some further particulars.—*Maidstone Journal*.

*Engraving: Christ Healing the Sick.*—From West's Painting, by C. Heath.—This Engraving being at last finished, and in a style not to discredit the Fine Arts of the country, it may be agreeable to recall the circumstances under which the picture and the plate from it were produced. In February 1811, the Directors to the British Institution offered the late President of the Royal Academy three thousand guineas for his *Christ Healing the Sick*, which he had painted for the purpose of presenting to an hospital at Philadelphia; of which offer Mr. West accepted, obtaining leave to make a copy for Philadelphia, which he finished and sent about three years ago. The plan proposed for raising this sum was by a fifty guinea subscriptions among the Governors of the Institutions; each subscriber to receive as a bonus, two proofs, one print, and two etchings of a plate to be engraved by Mr. Charles Heath; and it was further agreed that no proofs should be printed except for subscribers. Mr. Heath's engagement for the Engraving was eighteen hundred guineas, and the time limited for its execution four years. Eleven years has however elapsed, and we doubt not it will be good news, to those interested in the work, to hear from us that it is at length completed. The plate is now printing, and the impressions will, we understand, be delivered to subscribers during next month: the subscribers to the picture being now receiving their impressions. We have looked at a proof in the lobby of the British Institution, and it affords us pleasure to say that it is very ably done. Mr. Heath appears to have exerted his own talents largely upon it, and not assigned (as is too much the fashion in the wholesale line of engraving at present carried on) the work to inferior artists. The result is accordingly a very clever print—the style suited to the subject—the expression and effect well preserved—and the ensemble affording an idea of the miracle, not less satisfactory to the mind of the beholder than the original whence it has been taken.—*Literary Gazette*, June 15.

*Haymarket Theatre.*—Last night (June 21) Mrs. W. Clifford, from the Norwich Theatre, made her first appearance on this stage in the character of Mrs. Haller, in *The Stranger*. Although at a great distance from Miss O'Neil, whose performance of this part retained perhaps to the last more of her early freshness than any other, she is, we think, the most promising of the numerous candidates who have since made their first appearance in the character. Her person is rather above the middle height, her figure elegant, her features, though not regular, animated and expressive, and her voice of sufficient compass, though liable to become harsh when injudiciously exerted. In the chief scenes, that in which she discloses her story to the countess, and the last interview with her husband, she displayed considerable tragic power, and displayed force and judgment. The excellence which she chiefly wanted was that air of timid reserve, that shrinking delicacy of manner, by which Miss O'Neil actually overcome the very conviction of a criminality which ought to be offensive to the moral sense when brought forward, even in penitence, on the scene. Of the extent of her capabilities we will not venture to decide.

until we have seen her in a part requiring more flexibility of countenance and more grace of elocution. Mr. C. Kemble played the *Stranger* with considerable effect, and in his best touches reminded us of his brother. The other parts were respectably filled.

*Hebrew language.*—We have to announce the publication of a General Epistle in the Hebrew language, addressed to the Jewish nation; composed and written by Antonina, the only daughter of Francis Baron Despencer.—H. N. and M. Solomon, 26, Minorities.

*Inland Navigation.*—*Holland.*—Above 30000 men are now employed upon the Grand Canal from the Texel, through North Holland to Amsterdam. The marshy soil under the water is removed by means of nets, and above 1000 small vessels are daily employed in carrying it away. The depth of the Canal is fixed at twenty-five feet, that the largest East and West Indiamen may be able to reach Amsterdam without unloading any part of their cargo in the Texel. The Canal will be above ten German (fifty English) miles in length, and, including the great sluices, will probably cost nearly 100 millions of Dutch florins.

*Rio Janeiro.*—M. Von Langsdorff has arrived safely at Rio Janeiro with all his colonists. He has offered his services to the government, which has readily accepted of them, reimbursed all his expenses and assigned to the colonists a large tract of land in one of the southern provinces, where they are to be maintained at the expense of the government till they shall be able to provide for themselves. (Mention has been before made in the LITERARY GAZETTE of Mr. Von Langsdorff's enterprise.)

*Strong Water.*—A sailor not long ago going into a grog-shop in Waterford, called for a glass of grog. The rum and water were at once placed before him, and he mixed them *secundum artem*. After taking the first sup, he called for an additional glass of rum. It was brought, and thrown into the glass; but on tasting this he burst out a laughing. Why boy, said he, your Waterford water is right good! O yes, Sir, replied the attendant, it is counted as good as any in Ireland. Ay, said the Tar, and d——strong too! for, all the world over I have heard that one rum takes three waters; but your water is so stout, that one water takes three rums.

*Bow-street.*—*The Case of Ellen Maxwell, otherwise Donelly.*—The statement which we published a few days ago of the case of this unfortunate young woman, has called forth the generous sympathy of several humane persons, and some sums of money have been received by the Magistrates (Mr. Minshull and Mr. Halls) of this office for their use. Her name, it seems, is Donelly by marriage, but she gave her maiden name when she was apprehended, alleging afterwards as a reason, that she was frightened.

On Friday last, a letter containing two sovereigns, and signed "J. B." was received by Mr. Halls, the writer requesting that the money might be given to the Donellys. A gentleman also called upon the Magistrate and expressed his intention to seek them out and give them some assistance. Some mistake occurred as to their place of residence, and an officer who was sent to bring Donelly or his wife to receive the money, returned and said he could not find them. Two gentlemen who felt some interest in the matter went to St. Giles's on Saturday, and after a long search succeeded in finding them at No. 25, Church-street, a short distance from George-street, where they were living in a state of misery of which no description could convey an idea. They were found sitting in a lower room, from which the light of Heaven was almost excluded, with several other persons, the only furniture being a table and a few broken chairs or stools. Here was no appearance of food of any kind. Donelly was without a coat, and his wife was almost naked. They showed their visitors upstairs to what they called "their apartment," in which were no less than four beds, (if beds they could be called,) one of which this wretched pair and their child occupied, and the remainder are let to other occasional lodgers. It is utterly impossible to conceive a more vivid picture of human misery than this house and its inhabitants presented.

## Fashionable News.

TRUE BRITON, MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1822.

Yesterday His Majesty, the Duke of York, and the Princess Augusta, attended the Chapel Royal, at the King's Palace, St. James's. The lessons, &c. were read by the Rev. Mr. Webb; the sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Satherthwaite. The anthem was "Hear my prayer," (Kent), which was sung by Master Gear and another young gentleman of the Chapel Royal.—Sir George Smart presided at the organ. The Duke of York accompanied the King in his carriage, on leaving the Chapel.

We have already stated that the King intends visiting Scotland. The arrangements are not yet formed; but we have reason to believe that His Majesty will not set out before the second week in August.

**KENSINGTON GARDENS.**—Every succeeding Sunday adds to the splendours of this delightful spot. We thought the scene had reached the very *apogee* of all that is fascinating yesterday se'nnight, but that *fete*, resplendent as it was, was eclipsed by that of yesterday. "Princes and Peers, and Lords, and Knights, and Barons bold," and troops of fair ladies of the highest rank, formed the great majority. For the rest, there was some "leather and prunella" undoubtedly; but taken altogether, we have not witnessed any thing of the kind half so brilliant these many years.

The Terrace, in the East, is now the favourite promenade. White is the favourite colour for dresses, and the small bonnet increases in estimation. The fashionable hours are from half-past four to half-past six.—We ought not to close this article without alluding to the great inconvenience, if not absolute danger, arising from the distance to the carriage road. The company are obliged to wade through a sandy road, nearly a hundred yards; ankle deep in dust; before they can reach the garden gate, and before they can reach it must risk innumerable obstructions from horsemen. The evil might be remedied easily by a semi-circular drive.

We are informed there yet exists some doubt whether the Right Honourable George Canning will go out to India.

On Friday morning, the instant, the wife of W. G. Taunton, Esq. one of His Majesty's Counsel, was delivered of a son.

To-morrow the Princess Augusta, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, and the Princess of Denmark, accompanied by Admiral Sir Harry Neale, embark about eleven o'clock, in the Admiralty barges, at the Tower stairs, and proceed to inspect the London and West India Docks, and then to view the Greenwich Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Hope left town early last week for their superb villa, called Deepdene, in Kent, wherein they have been entertaining a select circle of Fashionables. They are expected in town to day to attend the French Ambassador's fete.

## FASHIONABLE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE WEEK.

**This Evening.**—The Countess of Jersey's rout; the French Ambassador's fete, at Shaftesbury-house, Portland-place; Duchess of Wellington's ball, Apsley-house; Countess of Derby's concert in Grosvenor-square; Mrs. Wyckham Martin's ball, Lower Brook-street.

**To-morrow.**—Lady Murray's ball, Wimpole-street; Mrs. Fairfield's ball, Baker-street.

**Wednesday.**—The Dowager Countess of Clonmell's party, Portman-square; Almack's grand ball.

**Thursday.**—Mr. Greenwood's splendid fete at Brompton-park; Lord and Lady Gwydyr's party, Piccadilly; Countess of Harrington's rout, Stableyard, St. James's; Hon. Mrs. West's ball, Upper Grosvenor-street.

**Friday.**—Mr. Bernal's ball, Bryanstone-square; Mrs. Basil Cochrane's ball, Portman-square; the Earl of Darlington's grand dinner party; Mrs. Channon's entertainment.

**Saturday.**—Mrs. Mill's public breakfast, at Battersea; the grand dinner parties of Lord Sydney and Sir C. Long; Outinian lectures at Mr. Peen's, New-street, Spring-gardens, at three o'clock.

**Sunday.**—The Marchioness of Salisbury's conversazione.

## OTHER PARTIES.

**Monday, July 1.**—Lady Sophia Heathcote's grand ball, in Grosvenor-square.

**Tuesday, July 2.**—Mrs. Mitchell's ball, Charles-street, St. James's; Mrs. Kerr's ball, in Hertford-street.

**Wednesday, July 3.**—Almack's grand ball; Mrs. Atkinson's ball, Nottingham-place.

**Thursday, July 4.**—Mrs. Crawford's ball, Grosvenor-street.

**Friday, July 5.**—Sir Samuel and Miss Fludger's second ball, in Cumberland-place; Mrs. Pinney's ball, Hamilton-place.

**Saturday, July 6.**—Mrs. Montague's public breakfast, at Roehampton.

**Sunday, July 7.**—Marchioness of Salisbury's conversazione.

**Monday, July 8.**—The Countess of Dysart's rout, Pall-mall; Mr. Penn's evening party, in New-street, Spring-gardens.

**Tuesday, July 9.**—Lady Campbell's ball, Baker-street.

**Wednesday, July 10.**—Almack's grand ball.

**Thursday, July 11.**—Mrs. Scott's ball, Great George-street.

**Friday, July 12.**—Mrs. Haper's ball, in Gloucester-place.

**PARTIES.**—The Hon. Mrs. John Charles Villier had a small party of Fashionables on Friday evening, at her house, North Audley-street.

The Countess of Essex had a small party on Friday evening, at her house, in Hill-street.

The Dowager Countess of Clonmell will give another grand entertainment in the course of a few days in Portman-square.

The Viscountess Hampden closes her parties for the season, in the course of a few days.

Mrs. Fyler had a Quadrille party at her house, in Albemarle-street, on Monday last.

Viscount and Viscountess Granville gave an elegant entertainment on Saturday, to Lord John Thynne, Lord Howard Walden, Sir J. and the Misses Copley, Mr. Wilmot, M. P. Mrs. Montague, &c. at their house in Bruton-street, Berkeley square.

Mr. and the Misses Benyon gave an elegant ball and supper at their house in St. James's-place, last Thursday, which was attended by 250 Fashionables. The library, which is one of the most unique rooms in London, was appropriated to dancing, beautifully fitted up for the occasion with a profusion of flowers; Collinet's band was stationed in the gallery, and heard to great advantage. The garden, into which the library opens, was brilliantly illuminated with coloured lamps hung amongst the trees, which had a beautiful effect: at the end was pitched a marquee, and several fountains played all night. At half past one the company partook of an elegant supper, consisting of the choicest fruits and every delicacy.

The remains of the late Marquis of Hertford were on the road to Ragley this morning, between seven and eight o'clock, followed by the family coach and six. We who willingly lose no opportunity to cement all the bonds of attachment of society, derived peculiar pleasure from observing that many of his Lordship's domestics, male and female, accompanied the procession on foot above a mile down the Uxbridge Road; and when we saw them were respectfully and seriously directing their steps towards Manchester Square, to be in time to resume their several labours. This was a testimony of respectful affection, which we know will be appreciated.

The Will of the late Marquis of Hertford was opened on Friday. The present Marquis is named as one of the Executors. Report states that the dowager Marchioness will have ten thousand a-year.

**ARRIVALS.**—Lord Henry Spencer Churchill, at the Hyde Park Hotel, from Cambridge; Capt. Bayward, 15th Hussars, at ditto from Monmouth; Capt. Bayward, 1st Life Guards, at ditto, from Windsor.

**DEPARTURES.**—The Duke of Devonshire, for Ramsgate; the Earl of Fortescue, for Devonshire; Captain and Mrs. Charles King, from Devonshire-place, for Ramsgate; Mrs. and Miss Philipps, from the Hyde Park Hotel, for Teddington; Miss Mansel, from ditto for ditto; J. Johnson, Esq. from ditto for Scotland.

## DEATHS.

On Friday, June 28, at Acre-lane, Brixton, Mr. James Head Stopforth, of Little Newport-street, Leicester-square, in the 55th year of his age.

On Tuesday, the 25th of June, at his house, London-street, Greenwich, Edward Brown, Esq., in the 72d year of his age.

On Tuesday, the 18th of June, died, at his mother's house, in the parish of Much Birch, in this county, William Addis, belonging to the 3d battalion of the Grenadier Guards, now in Dublin. This brave fellow bore his share in the glorious battle of Waterloo in 1815, where he was wounded. In consequence of ill health, a short time since, he obtained leave to visit his friends, with the hope that his native air would prove beneficial to his shattered frame, but a rapid decline left recovery hopeless, and he contemplated the approach of death, with the firmness of a man, and the resignation of a Christian. On the 18th, (the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo) he requested his mother to decorate his room with laurel, and place his medal on his breast, he also received the sacrament, and after surveying the reward of his bravery with evident exultation and pleasure, desired it to be laid on his coffin when he should be buried, thanked his mother for all her attentions to him, and in the evening resigned his gallant spirit for a better world, observing with a smile of satisfaction, just before he expired "That it was a day on which a soldier ought to be proud to die!"—*Hereford Journal*.



**Jury Court.**

**LORD ARCHIBALD HAMILTON v. PRINTER OF THE BEACON.**

In this case the Plaintiff sought damages from Duncan Stevenson, on account of various alleged libels that appeared in the Beacon Newspaper. His Lordship complained.

1. That the first libel was meant and intended to hold up, and did hold up the character and conduct of the pursuer to discredit and contempt, and was meant and intended to bring, and did bring his loyalty and attachment to his Majesty, and to the Constitution, into doubt and question, by falsely and injuriously accusing and representing the pursuer as being guilty of presumption, or of purposely creating groundless discontent among the lower orders, or being a worker of public mischief, or of being an enemy to the happiness of the lower orders, or of trying to place the lower orders at variance with their rulers, or of leading certain persons into mischievous and extravagant folly, to the loss and damage of the said pursuer.

2. That the words of the second libel were meant and intended to hold up, and did hold up, the character and conduct of the pursuer to discredit and contempt, and were meant and intended to bring, and do bring his loyalty and attachment to his Majesty and the Constitution into doubt and question, by falsely and injuriously accusing the pursuer of corresponding, for improper and unconstitutional purposes, with people of low character, on political subjects, or of opposing bills in Parliament, merely in order to acquire popularity, or of being willing to open a correspondence with any person who can be prevailed on to enter into his political measures, or of being regardless of his high birth, or of corresponding with people of a suspicious cast on political subjects, or of having procured from a person of the name of Turner, a petition complaining of the arbitrary conduct of the Lord Advocate, or of having induced the said Turner to apply to Parliament, or of being the noble correspondent of Crail radicals and Strathaven traitors, or of having called in question the conduct of the Lord Advocate, although the conduct of that public officer had never been called in question, except by the patrons or associates of crimes, to the injury and damage of the pursuer.

3. That the words of the third libel were meant and intended to hold up, and do hold up, the character and conduct of the pursuer to discredit and contempt, and were meant and intended to bring, and do bring his loyalty and attachment to his Majesty and the Constitution into doubt and question, by falsely and injuriously stating and setting forth, that the pursuer had presented to the House of Commons a petition in the name of James Turner, who was confined for high treason, which petition was malicious, was not the complaint of Turner, but was in truth the complaint of Lord Archibald Hamilton, or as having so far degraded himself as to become the patron of suspected patriots, to the injury and damage of the pursuer.

4. That the words of the fourth libel were meant and intended to hold up, and do hold up the character and conduct of the pursuer to discredit and contempt, and were meant and intended to bring, and do bring his loyalty and attachment to his Majesty and the Constitution into doubt and question by falsely and injuriously representing the pursuer as being unceasing in his endeavours to bring himself into notice, and certainly not at all scrupulous as to the means of doing so, to the injury and damage of the pursuer.

All these complaints were sustained by the Jury. They found in each case for the plaintiff; affirming on their oaths, that on four occasions, or by four different articles, the Printer of the BEACON had held up the character and conduct of the plaintiff to discredit and contempt, and brought his loyalty and attachment to his Majesty and the Constitution into doubt and question, by falsely and injuriously making statements respecting him! And all these serious injuries to character and reputation as a subject, a Nobleman, and a Member of Parliament, were estimated by the same Jury at one Shilling! We find it stated in a contemporary print that the Jury were at first divided on the amount of damages; some of them proposing large damages, particularly on the last two issues; but ultimately they agreed, that as the finding in all the issues was a complete vindication of Lord Archibald Hamilton from the aspersions in the BEACON, it was more respectful to him to find nominal damages, than to estimate the injury to his feeling by any pecuniary sum. We have no doubt, from the quarter in which this appeared, that it is correct; and we see no impropriety in injuries stating what influenced their minds in returning a particular verdict. With the view of perfecting the institution of jury trial, it is of importance that the considerations that weighed with juries should be known to the public, and that the opinion formed of verdicts by the public should be known to juries. However anxious to do what is best upon their own views of the case, they may, occasionally, do what cannot be approved of by others; and, in this instance, we confess, we cannot approve of the verdict, or the reasons assigned for coming to it. The question was not, as to whether Lord Archibald Hamilton cared for, or should have money; but if a serious and malicious injury was done to either a public or private character, what damages would influence the conduct of the party in future, and warn others to shun the commission of

similar offences. If the comments on the public conduct of Lord Archibald Hamilton were fair and proper in themselves; if they were such as a public writer would, in the circumstance of the case, naturally make without malice, the issues ought all to have been negatived. An action which justifies a fine of a shilling only, is too frivolous for being allowed to occupy the time and attention of either Judges or Jury—and all actions which warrant damages to no greater extent, ought to be dismissed. We cannot help thinking, therefore, that the Jury in this case could not judiciously find affirmatively on all the issues, and give only one shilling of damages. Our readers, however, will judge for themselves, after considering the pleading which follows.

Mr. COCKBURN proceeded to open the case for the pursuer. He began by stating, that this was an action in which Lord Archibald Hamilton was pursuer, and Mr. Duncan Stevenson, printer in Edinburgh, was defender. The action was brought for reparation for an injury done to the character of the noble lord, by a series of calumnious attacks contained in a newspaper, printed and published by the defender, called the BEACON. The damages sought were for the most calumnious and gross attacks which could be made upon any individual. The situation of the pursuer was such as made the attacks of the most aggravated description—connected with one of the first families in the kingdom, and representative in Parliament for one the most populous counties in Scotland, it was his duty to take an active share in the deliberations of Parliament. Whatever right there might be to discuss the actions of a public man, no newspaper writer has any right to charge any one with being guilty of crimes, or being the patron of traitors. The first part of the case that he would direct the attention of the Jury to, was contained in the 16th number of the BEACON, relative to the burgh of Crail. It was well known that Lord Archibald Hamilton was chairman of a committee of the House of Commons, on the subject of the royal burghs of Scotland, and in that situation he must have a great number of communications from persons of all descriptions. With this David Walker, his Lordship had no communication but in the capacity of chairman of the committee on the royal burgh question, and there surely was nothing very singular in the circumstance of such a chairman having a communication with the convenor of the trades of a royal burgh. He ordered the sett of the burgh of Crail to be sent to that individual by the clerk of the committee; and he informed him that he had done so in a letter which would be produced in evidence, which contained nothing but the mere official acknowledgment of having ordered Walker's request to be complied with, and requesting to learn from him, how far the practice of the magistrates differed from that sett. He did not know Walker, he never saw him, and had no further communication with him. This letter contained nothing about "indefeasible privileges," and "imprescriptible rights;" the revolution of 1688, and "the enlightened burgesses of Crail." David Walker returned an answer, and here the matter dropped. His Lordship ordered all the setts of the burghs to be sent to him, and also the practice—and in all this he saw nothing that smelt of sedition. His Lordship had not any other communication with Walker, except that letter; he never saw him (Walker) or spoke to him, and it was a downright falsehood that the letter of Lord Archibald Hamilton contained any one of these expressions which are here held out as quotations. How the letter of Walker to his Lordship, of which a fac-simile had been given in the BEACON, came into the hands of the editor of that work, he knew not; and it could never have come before the public, unless (as his Lordship supposed) he had dropped that letter in the House of Commons, and it was picked up by some person—a gentleman he would not call him—and had been sent to the editor. In 1805, his Lordship received a letter from a person designing himself James Wilson, presses of an association formed in Strathaven for the purpose of obtaining an alteration in the corn laws, inquiring if his Lordship would present a petition to the House of Commons on that subject, to which he replied, stating, that he would do so, if it was conceived in proper terms.—Ten years after Wilson made a similar application to his Lordship, who at that time advised him to delay presenting any petition that season. In 1821, a man of the name of Wilson was executed at Glasgow for high treason, and this turns out to be the person who wrote to Lord Archibald in 1805;—that he was one and the same person he did not doubt. It was true that his Lordship had corresponded with people below his rank, and every member of parliament must do so; but was this done with the view of acquiring popularity? He denies that Lord Archibald ever corresponded with Wilson, knowing him to be a person who was under prosecution at the instance of the Hamiltons for poaching. He denies, further, that there ever was such a prosecution to his knowledge. That he might have written to a person at the head of a mob was possible, but it must have been done in ignorance. Wilson never resided on any part of the Hamilton property—Strathaven is not upon the property of that noble family. James Turner was a man who had formerly held a respectable rank in Society, in Glasgow, but had the misfortune to be thrown into jail during the disturbances in the west country, about two years ago, but never brought to trial. This person thought he had been ill-used, and that he should apply for redress. A petition to the House of Commons, was, accordingly, got up by him, which he applied

to Lord Archibald Hamilton to present; who, after some inquiry into the circumstances of the case, his Lordship agreed to. If the correspondence of many other members of Parliament were ransacked, a much more intimate connection, of a very different description, would be found out. No man could hear the words,—"The means by which he has been induced to do this are, no doubt, quite worthy of the noble correspondent of the *Crail radicals* and the *Strathaven traitors*," and be at any loss to apply their meaning. Lord Archibald is called the patron and associate of crimes in the next sentence; and can any other construction be put upon these words, but that he was a correspondent of traitors? That which was contained in the 19th number of the *BEACON* was only another link of the same chain. He was there accused of having presented a petition, not from Turner, but from himself; and called in the broadest terms, a patron of suspected traitors. It would be alleged, that because no pecuniary loss had been sustained, he was not entitled to re-over damages; because the injury could not be stated in so many pounds, shillings and pence;—but was nothing due to the outraged feelings and abused character of a public man? He called upon the gentlemen of the Jury, as friends to the Monarch, to give such a verdict as they in their consciences thought the case demanded; for, as friends to the Government, they had more at stake than any other set of men in the kingdom.

David Walker, Mrs. Wilson, James Somerville, and James Turner, were then examined, and deposed to the facts as stated by Mr. Cockburn.

Mr. McNEIL then rose, and addressed the Jury for the defender. He observed, that it had never entered into the ideas of the defender to cast any imputation on the individual character of the Noble Pursuer. It was notorious that Lord A. Hamilton had made the subject of burgh reform the business of his life, and that he had been appointed chairman of a committee on that subject, on a motion brought forward by himself, of which they had all heard much.—Looking at the general character of the publication, there was not the least appearance of malice on the part of the defender—the damage is said to have arisen from something, he could not tell what. If you find one statement reflecting on the private character of the pursuer, he would allow them to give any amount of damages. Every man who came forward as a public man, had his conduct liable to be made the subject of public discussion. Burgh reform, and the manner in which it was supported by its friends, was equally public property. Mr. McNEIL went on to show that the opinions expressed in the *BEACON*, relative to the correspondence with Wilson, did not charge the pursuer with unconstitutional or improper correspondence, but merely that he corresponded about the corn laws; and it had been proved that his Lordship had such communication with that person. Wilson was not only a suspected person, but has been convicted and executed for high treason. It was not alleged that the correspondence between his lordship and Wilson had been for seditious purposes. Mr. McNEIL then read a number of extracts from various publications, to show that public characters were public property, and might be treated as such; and concluded the defence by stating, that there had been no malice intended—there had been no attempt to prove such—and no bad effects had accrued to his Lordship from this publication. He had come before the Jury merely to say, I am Lord Archibald Hamilton, and no man is entitled to call my conduct in question.

The LORD CHIEF COMMISSIONER then summed up the case. He observed, that in this country the press was free, that is, they were not forced to apply for the right of publication; but still there were such salutary restraints upon it as were necessary for the protection of character. His Lordship then went shortly into the explanation of the law of libel, and pointed out the distinction between general and personal discussion. The question they had to try was, whether or not the personal feelings of the pursuer had been injured by the remarks which were the cause of complaint. They were to put themselves in the situation of common readers, and to draw the same conclusions which they would draw. His Lordship then proceeded farther to make observations on the several issues in the action, which he conceived were on the whole well founded, the remarks complained of being of a libellous description, particularly those relating to the case of Wilson and Turner, and in this view of the case he was supported by his Learned Brothers on the Bench. Having thus stated to them the view of the Court, there was only one thing which he would recommend to their consideration. He could not suppose the noble individual who was pursuer had brought this action for any other purpose than to vindicate his character from the aspersion that had been thrown upon it. There was no vindictive feeling on his part, and therefore he conceived they could regard the question of damages as one of very little consequence. This, however, as well as the merits of the cause, was for their consideration.

The Jury, after retiring for about three quarters of an hour, found for the pursuer on all the issues.—Damages, One Shilling.

Counsel for the pursuer, Francis Jeffery and Henry Cockburn, Esqs.—Agents, Messrs Young, Aytoun and Rutherford.—For the defender, J. S. More, and Duncan Macneil, Esqs.—Agent, Mr. Robert Sym Wilson.

### Spanish Finance.

The MADRID GAZETTE of the 24th of June, contains the following Table of the Sums produced by the sale of the National Property, and appropriated to the establishment of public credit:—

Provinces.	Nature of Security.	Estimated Value.	Value sold for.
		Rs. V.	Rs. V.
Avila, .....	Convents and Monasteries, ..	725,422	827,183
Cuenca, .....	Convents and Monasteries, ..	347,640	389,862
Ciudad Real, ..	Convents and Monasteries, ..	384,321	642,336
	Lay Property, .....	56,282	78,694
Guadalajara, ..	Convents and Monasteries, ..	67,275	154,475
Lugo, .....	Convents and Monasteries, ..	51,533	103,333
Majorca, .....	Convents and Monasteries, ..	23,252	67,136
Malaga, .....	Convents and Monasteries, ..	349,718	1,064,679
Oviedo, .....	Convents and Monasteries, ..	176,724	293,326
Valencia, .....	Convents and Monasteries, ..	93,250	187,980
	Convents and Monasteries, ..	1,817,327	6,526,475
Plasencia, ...	Pious Works, .....	16,600	20,390
	Convents and Monasteries, ..	1,871,492	4,292,696
Salamanca, ....	Convents and Monasteries, ..	621,145	1,857,092
Santander, ....	Convents and Monasteries, ..	7,728	40,000
Victoria, .....	Convents and Monasteries, ..	1,473,818	2,059,795
Zamora, .....	Convents and Monasteries, ..	611,533	967,786
Saragossa, ....	Convents and Monasteries, ..		
		8,695,120	19,573,648

### Bank Notes and Bills.

An Account of the Total Weekly Amount of Bank Notes and Bank Post Bills in circulation, from 7th May last to the latest period to which the same can be stated; distinguishing the Bank Post Bills, and the amount of Notes under Five Pounds; and stating the aggregate amount of the whole.

Date.	Bank Notes of 5l. and upwards.	Bank Post Bills.	Bank Notes under 5l.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
May 14, 1822, ....	14,639,860	1,525,860	1,662,390	17,228,110
May 21, 1822, ....	14,798,180	1,487,510	1,644,660	17,330,350
May 28, 1822, ....	14,480,070	1,452,500	1,627,200	16,959,770
June 4, 1822, ....	14,550,490	1,448,560	1,611,430	17,049,480
June 11, 1822, ....	13,980,210	1,470,160	995,420	16,445,790
June 18, 1822, ....	13,831,540	1,502,140	974,660	16,308,340
June 25, 1822, ....	13,964,350	1,481,050	956,080	16,401,480

Bank of England, June 27, 1822.

WM. DAWES, Acctt. Genl.

### COURT OF KING'S BENCH, WESTMINSTER, JUNE 21, 1822.

EX-PARTE. JEPHSON.

Mr. TYNDALL moved for a rule to show cause why a *mandamus* should not issue requiring the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge to admit Mr. Jephson to the office of professor of mineralogy, vacant by the death of the late Dr. Clarke. The question was, whether by the true import of the words of the grace authorizing the election, it ought to be made by the whole Senate in the first instance, or whether the heads of houses were entitled to select two candidates, one of whom must be chosen. According to the first mode Mr. Jephson was elected by a large majority; by the latter mode Mr. Henslow would succeed; and the Vice-Chancellor had decided in favour of the latter. The learned Counsel argued that the words "*eligatur a vobis*" were general, and that the professor of mineralogy ought to be chosen, as five other professors were elected, by the whole Senate.

The COURT doubted whether they had power to interfere; but as they thought the point deserving of further consideration, they granted a rule to show cause.

### EUROPE MARRIAGES.

At the New Church, Mary-la-bonne, James Buller East, Esq. only son of Sir Edward Hyde East, lately Chief Justice at Calcutta, to Miss Caroline Eliza Leigh, second daughter of James Henry Leigh, Esq. of Stone-leigh Abby, Warwickshire: after the ceremony, the happy pair proceeded to Minchenden-house, the seat of the Duke and Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos.

On the 29th June, by the Rev. Archdeacon Traveyan Francis Newman Rogers, Esq. to Julia Eleanor, third daughter of the late William Walter Yea, Esq. of Pyrland Hall, Somersetshire.



Parties and Opinions.

If we attend to the present state of political information throughout Europe, with a view to the acquirement of an accurate conception of the opinions and interests, and consequently of the grand parties into which its inhabitants are divided, we shall find, that under various descriptions and denominations they have a very close resemblance. The Ultra, the Royalist, and the Tory extreme and moderate, are of the same class every where. The Whigs may pair off with the Constitutionalists, and what are termed Centres and regular Oppositionists;—and Liberals, Reformers, Carbonari, or Radicals, under some local epithet or another, as naturally and universally bring up the rear. We claim no merit for the discovery of a fact, which so evidently springs out of the nature of things in an age of ferment and inquiry. In alluding to it, however, we have an object, which is simply in conformity with our occasional practice, to step aside into a little observation upon the character of the times, with a view to some general inferences, which may be more or less profitable. In the present article, for instance, our purpose is to sketch some of the prominent features of these different distinctions, in order, by comparison and contrast, to elicit a few conclusions in respect both to the nature of the existing collision of opinions, and the character of the political progression which it indicates.

Toryism, in the abstract, is rapidly defined; its universal object is to concentrate power for the especial benefit of the few; and of all its foreign namesakes, precisely the same thing may be asserted. Whatever guise it may assume, this is its universal object, and both its practice and its sentiment grow out of the fact. The homage it effects for the Priesthood and the Crown, is nothing but a thin disguise, for the most selfish purposes. No King can govern by himself, whatever his affected title to singleness of will; and it is therefore for those, to whom he must delegate his nominal functions, to uphold as much as possible the power that will be shared with them. It may be taken as a matter of unquestionable certainty, that wherever there exists much irrational and affected clamour for the influence of the Crown, as in France and Great Britain at this moment, the real solicitude is for something extremely different. In France, for example, for the recovery of hateful and oppressive privileges, forfeited estates, and enormous Church revenues; and in England, for the retention of a large share of the public income for nominal services. We do not say, that individuals may not be found who are unconscious of these motives; and that a sort of factitious sentiment may not accompany the fine theory of passive obedience and unlimited devotion. No doubt it may; but, in every general sense, the *primum mobile* is selfishness, and the sentiment is tissue of pure folly and inconsistency. No monarchs have been more nominally honoured than those of France; yet never has a country been more distracted by the selfish intrigues and practices of the privileged classes, in direct opposition to their own theory. We are eternally hearing of the deaths of the English Charles and the French Louis; but how many more sovereigns have fallen victims to the treasons and machinations of the Priest and the Noble, who have affected to regard them with unlimited reverence! It is the basest hypocrisy, the merest selfishness, which affects to drill human nature into something which it cannot become, in order to go shares in the profits of the delusion. Hence the precious doctrine of influence—the being who is thus exalted must always have something to give to his worshippers, who exceedingly resemble the Priesthood of Bel in the *Apocrypha*,—they and their wives and their children contrive to feed sumptuously on the offerings. In point of rapacity, there is possibly nothing on earth so unprincipled as these unbounded Tories. Arrogating to themselves a bullying sort of ultra loyalty, they claim with unblushing impudence and want of principle the reward of their interested clamour; and are as factious and contradictory as any body of people, until they obtain it in the world, as we all know, by the conduct of a very conspicuous family, and its recent transfer. And not a little more respectable are those more quiet and accommodating persons—those meek and devoted Courtiers—who, with equal regard to self, almost weep out all sorts of adulation of the existing idol, be he what he may—taking care at the same time to claim the reward of their lachryms with the most sedulous pertinacity. *Ancient Pistol* and *Nym* had each their way, and both contrived to live upon the public.

We are aware, that in speaking of English Toryism it may be pleaded, that a great body of people follow the banner who have no imme-

\* Facts of this nature, the eternal accompaniments of despotism and absolute power, are passed over by Tory writers with the most bewitching simplicity and unconsciousness, even at the very moment they are declaiming upon the horrors of similar catastrophes when produced by popular movements. A droll instance of this occurs in the last Number, but two (we think) of the *Quarterly Review*; in which China is congratulated upon its freedom from Revolutionists and Reformers; and in the same page the murder of His Sacred Majesty,—the “Son of Heaven,”—by his Courtiers, is related with the most edifying sang-froid—not to say jocosely. So much for the *fanfarende* of horror!

diate interest in the profession. We deny it:—exceptions in the favour of individuals may certainly be found; but in the gross, the fact is precisely as we have stated it. What in truth was the foundation of all the frothy loyalty and clamour which has distinguished the last quarter of a century? Affected alarm on the part of some; real alarm on that of others; and more than all the rest, a fictitious prosperity which deluded almost universally, and for which the bitter reckoning is now paying, to the abatement of the aforesaid noisy loyalty in exact proportion. As to the clergy and country gentlemen,—under the present system they are almost as privileged as the ancient noblesse of France; and in some respects retain as odious an ascendancy; yes, and to the same result too,—the growth of a population to whom the wooden shoes and meagre salads of the old French peasant are becoming luxuries.

In fact, there are but two or three grades of Tories for whom we can bring ourselves to entertain any tolerating sentiment of respect, and we will endeavour to enumerate them. The most prominent is a sort of Sir Roger de Coverley, a jovial, hearty, fox hunting personage when young; and one who qualifies his feudal notions as he advances in life with a kind protective spirit towards tenants and dependants. We occasionally meet with some of this class in the country; and but for the game-laws and the petty combination and aristocracy engendered by the magisterial functions, we might possibly possess more of them. There is a higher class of the same species which is also bearable; we mean men of rank who cultivate the provinces of taste, fauety and *virtue*,—who are sometimes called the ornament of courts, and may be allowed to pass for such when disposed to rest satisfied with a Lord-Lientenancy, a Star, a Riband, or the bedchamber. This “old King’s Courtier,” or “old Courtier of the King’s,” is a conditional animal Possessed of that which God knows with what little historical truth, has been termed the romantic honour and disinterestedness of the Cavalier, the accompaniment, to use a prevalent piece of critical verbiage, is *redeeming*, and will bear the alloy of an artificial theory and a shallow and unsubstantial mode of thinking, with a degree of drawing-room grace. The same observation may possibly too apply to certain timid spirits, which abound in the private life of all the cultivated ranks of society—individuals who have neither faculties nor inclination for any adequate consideration either of the theory or practice of politics, but who nevertheless are often literary, accomplished, and amiable. On the strength of these and similar qualifications, the Tory until lately has claimed the character of gentleman, as more particularly belonging unto himself. Above vulgar emotion, his serenity was not to be disturbed by the crudities of the multitude, and the noisy declamation of dissatisfied demagogues and starving mechanics. The agricultural distress, to be sure, was a sad thing; and certainly those poor laws—those vile poor laws, were infinitely mischievous, as Mr. MALTHUS had clearly proved; but then things would find their level—did not the Lords LONDONDERRY and LIVERPOOL say so? Unhappily, however, this mob of profound reasoners and courteous gentlemen have latterly taken a turn which disturbs the Tory pretension to exclusive gentility exceedingly—we mean a disposition to enjoy and encourage a system of atrocious anonymous personal slander—of all slander the most detestable, and most incompatible with the factitious sentiment of honour, which, if ever acting as an efficient substitute for sounder notions of duty and rectitude, ought so to act against the vilest and most cowardly species of baseness that was ever openly patronised in an advanced stage of society. The connexions of the *Examiner* have been, and are too much assailed by this dastard delight of the whole corps of Tory Dandies, to allow us to write half of that which our unutterable scorn would dictate to us. We cannot afford to let any warmth on our part be attributed to especial resentment. Our brief purpose therefore is to expose the ridiculous pretension to a more intense feeling of the “sacred tie”—“the noble mind’s distinguishing perfection,” on the part of Toryism. If the fabrication of direct falsehood be base—if the *persiflage* which mingles truth with falsehood to injure private character be despicable—if a skulking attack upon the female relations of a political opponent be scoundrelly, what are they who encourage and uphold such rascality?—and what has been more directly upheld by the whole party, than an organized system of atrocity combining all these and much more? Happily however the snake is scotched if not killed. It is bitter enough to live a detected scoundrel; but the liability to be sent out of the world and damned to everlasting fame, graced with all the blushing honours of an anonymous slanderer, is by no means the most pleasant of all possibilities. It begins to be clear, that this direct and premeditated poisoning of the springs and sources of private life must soon cease; but it has lasted quite long enough to expose the fallacy of the chivalric airs and graces of Toryism, which are just as amusing as its affected contempt of vulgar prejudices and assumption of profundity in the art of Government—sophistry and quackery all—mere masks of ganze to hide the fair lineaments of Truth, and substitute a false Florimel in her stead, which clasped in her magic girdle, dissolves away like vapour and leaves nothing but the folly and the deception for the scorn of mankind.

Turning from Toryism to Whiggism, and the trimming and balancing politics, which answer to it in other countries, we have to notice another

stage in the mental progress, in regard to the science of government. Whiggism undoubtedly, by one great step, gets rid of the egregious follies of divine right, passive obedience, and the extreme absurdity with which the French Chambers have been recently amusing themselves on the origin of their blessed Charter,—that delectable concession, which amounts to a species of written record of every thing which is not to be attended to, and of all the promises in respect to which, care is to be taken "to remember to forget." It is ungracious and unless to decry the past benefits of English Whiggism, as much as it would be foolish to regard it as the goal, instead of the passage to something better. Whiggism is, indisputably of baronial and aristocratic origin,—resistance to divine or assumed right, grounded on a rational theory, and upon the strength of that theory, gradually advancing to a system. This origin implies defects, which preclude the idea of its continuance as a constant and unvarying scheme of action. In the first place, whatever the beneficial tendency of the pride and spirit of the Baron, he decidedly fought for himself; and, we fear, was never very anxious for extending the influence of the people, except in proportion as it advanced his own. No doubt, as general society grew better informed, a broader public spirit was gradually engendered, and the banishment of the Stuarts is a proof of it; but, we fear, even that good work was not effected without some tolerably grasping notions of a monopoly of power, emolument, and influence, by a confederacy of families. Toryism, (to which even Whig-created Monarchs will invariably tend at last,) and the progress of fawning, have been too strong for this party plan; and, in practical operation, it has therefore become nearly obsolete. Something much broader is now required, in order to resist the insidious attempts of the Tory to narrow government into a job, and to filch away those protections to the liberty of the subject, which were fostered into maturity by the spirit and timely Whiggism of our ancestors. It was by heading the people alone, even when the people were of much less consequence than at present, that the Whig leader ever affected any thing; and he must head the people still, to remain of any consequence. His boroughs will do nothing more for him at present than secure, as in a recent instance, a high price for apostasy. In point of fact, supposing public principle to be really at heart, we know of nobody to whom the suppression of the Borough-mongering system would be of more advantage than to the real and genuine Whig Aristocracy, whom it would go a great way to restore to the confidence of the people, and to the natural weight which belongs to great property, and a decent portion of public spirit. In fact, by such a nominal sacrifice, they would acquire a real influence, instead of forming, as at present, an outwork to Tory corruption, by a barren participation in that which, in a public and patriotic sense, is a fruitless privilege. What is their opposition at present? A cover for factitious discussions, which, setting aside mere money, it is well known will not have the least direct operation upon the result—an apology for assuming the appearance of a deliberative process which has no real existence. Until late years, the hope of possessing power in their turn, might animate; but the indulgence of that hope at present from the common tactics of opposition politics, must be pure weakness. Thus, if the Whigs are to remain a party, which we exceedingly doubt, it is REFORM IN PARLIAMENT ALONE, which can keep them so. Without that reform, their lot is useless motions and fidgeting controversy, to the end of the chapter—a mere marking of time, without a single step forward; diversified by the mortification of every now and then witnessing some gross instance of venal desertion, until Whiggism both as to the name and the thing becomes as ridiculous as inefficient.

Having spoken of some of the modes of thinking and acting to which Toryism leads, it would not be altogether fair if we omitted to notice the operation of situation and theory on the manners, sentiments, and practices of the Whigs. The first thing which strikes us on having recourse to our experience upon this point, is a curious sort of dangle between principle and expediency, when brought to close quarters; and this will never forsake them until the idea of attaining power by pure party combination be entirely given up. It must be confessed too, that the manners of this party, to all whom they choose to regard as inferiors, is peculiarly stiff, artificial, and inconsistent. We say nothing to their very natural objection to a portion of coarse familiarity, to which every grade of popularity is occasionally exposed; but there is an eternal exhibition of shuffle between what they are and what they pretend to be, which is peculiarly disgusting; and whether this be exhibited in the courtier-like or the austere style, it is equally offensive. It must at the same time be observed, that, trading upon a private bank, their power is small, and the small change of civility and profession must be made to go a great way; and the reserve and the complaisance are often only different modes of concealing the scantiness of the joint stocks. It has been said, that to literary supporters they are peculiarly niggardly; but the hired partisan has but few claims beyond express agreement, and how are they to distinguish principle from pretension with so little practice in that particular line of assay? The truth is, they are too mixed a body to be easily defended, and are almost as much patched and pie-bald as the Administration which they oppose. The great body of the people are no longer to be enlisted into confederacies for a simple change of

men—they look for solid amelioration, and an alteration of system; and they are right. Constructed as the House of Commons is at present, all parties govern nearly alike. Moreover, there is but one grand measure, and that not a general one, to which the Whigs are absolutely pledged; and they are so infatuated, as to expect the support of the people upon the narrow ground of a simple party preference. They thus afford little or no materials for literary support, and therefore meet with little; for the *Edinburgh Review* is evidently exhausted in an attempt to cover a weak and continuous line, which might once be strong, like the great wall of China, but which is now utterly indefensible. In short, the Whig, as the component of a party struggling for power, is becoming obsolete. Whiggism, as to principles, may last a little longer; but it must emerge into a broader popular system to save itself from final extinction. It might still become the frame-work of one with prudence; but in the true spirit of the genius of its latter days—its sixth age—it will "pipe and whistle" a little feebleness, and verge into its "sans every thing," like a worn-out actor or Member of the House of Commons, amidst cries of *question*, and utter want of all regard, but the regard of impatience.

We have hitherto spoken of English opposition only; but we are exceedingly inclined to believe, that a little consideration of the policy of other countries will display similar results. France has taken up an opposition system, as nearly as she can, upon the existing British model, and could scarcely have chosen a worse; for her Chamber is so constituted, that as in England, it may be bought over, but can never succeed. In fact, the old theory of an opposition is a worn-out notion, except as to money. In seasons of public distress, it may operate a little in that direction; but be it always remembered, that in proportion as it stands a chance for power, it loses the inclination so to operate. In regard to the liberty of the subject, and the defence of popular rights, it is absolutely nugatory in every country, where the necessary expenditure is of such a magnitude as to secure great influence by the simple process of distribution. This is found to be the case both in France and England; and Spain has narrowly escaped a similar rocky overthrowing a plan of place-making, which would have made it the interest and put it in the power of its executive to regularly buy over opposition, as flagrantly as our own has brought over the GRENVILLES. The reasoning, that would make government too weak without these aids, when duly weighed and sifted, amounts to little less than interested impudence. Whether the funded system be of infernal or of celestial birth—whether it bring with it "airs from heaven, or blasts from hell," it certainly adds considerably to the *vis inertiae* of society, and consequently to an acquiescence even in those general acts of authority, which society disapproves. Old GEORGE ROSS found out that the three per cent. Consols made what he called good subjects, and he was right in his own sense of the phrase. Such is the operation of this system indeed that until it shall work itself out, it will gradually strengthen every sort of executive until the notion of an effective opposition be worn out. This is not far from the case at present, at least in every sense in which the Whigs have been in the habit of regarding it. In another it may still prove slightly effective, as the exertions of Mr. HUME and others are now proving; but this career, however occasionally beneficial, is bounded; and will effect little towards the acquirement and maintenance of broad, generous, and popular government—excellent in its way, but in its operation purely negative. No; the era of mere formal party opposition is passing away in Great Britain, and whether happily or not, opinions may differ; but all must agree that the artificial Whig theory of attack has effected little or nothing since the accession of George III. to the present hour; and that instead of proving what it has been fashionable to consider it—a protection to the people, it has served no other purpose than to keep up the form of freedom and the fact of an oligarchy. This says nothing against its great and original services, nor against the generous policy, ability and zeal of a great number of individuals who bear the name; but in respect to general result, the assertion is undeniable. Mere Whiggish opposition is, in truth, most unfortunately positioned. It is altogether weak against the enormous patronage and influence of the confederacy opposed to it; while it presents nothing but a tissue of barren and interested generalities to the people at large; not to mention the involuntary contempt that is engendered by an eternal exposure either of apostasy or helplessness. What cannot continue in England it is perfectly clear cannot be established in other countries; the people of the present day know too much. France, Spain, Portugal, &c. may be crushed into despotism, but if allowed representative government at all, quite another sort of opposition will be engendered than that which is at once too weak against power, and too artificial to encounter the information and penetration of the people. Human nature will be always the same, and yet it is no paradox to affirm that the wretched venality, heartless manoeuvres, and bargain and sale tactics of the heroes of the pages of BUBB DODDINGTON and HORACE WALPOLE, must cease to exist. The secret is soon unfolded; society is not only more observant, but more capable of observation; and without asserting that the statesman and noble know less than they did, it is quite certain that those whom they govern know more.



# ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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## Breaking Regulations.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Journal.

There is a Gentleman I see to-day, in that independent and independently-edited Paper, the *JOHN BULL*, who very properly takes notice of your breaking one of the Government Restrictions against the freedom of discussion, inasmuch as you wrote with disrespect of the Government or its distinguished Chief.

I think you are bound to reprint this person's Letter, that your Correspondents and Readers may judge whether you deserve the ruin and punishment which the *BULL* charitably and disinterestedly trusts you will meet with.

Dec. 18, 1822.

SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE.

P. S.—At the same time perhaps it would be as well if you were to re-print not only that article of the "Circular" which you are said to have disobeyed, but also another article of the same Missive Expurgatorial which related to "private scandal and dissensions," or something to that effect.

Not that I mean you likewise should call for the Transmission of the *BULL* [what an idea! the dear sweet innocent *BULL* transmitted!!!] because of all his late vulgar abuse and rude personalities. If such wares of this sort as *BULLS* deal in, whether in India or in England, are agreeable or acceptable to their Patrons in Authority in either country, that is only a matter of taste; but so long as people will agree to the breaking of one Regulation because they enjoy seeing those they hate peppered and devilled, the Radical Rascals! and so long as your Grandees will feed on such high-seasoned fare, contrary to their own Rules of Abstinence, they must not wonder if the unfortunate Rogues, the *Grillards* should forget themselves in the midst of their torments and squeak a little, aye and break Rules also:—In short, these very furious loyal gentry must remember in such *Kitchenary* cases that Sauce for the Goose is

SAUCE FOR THE GANDER.

## Madras Address.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

December 2, 1822.

A highly respectable MEETING of the BRITISH INHABITANTS of MADRAS was held at the Exchange on Saturday the 30th November, in pursuance of a Requisition from the Sheriff, to consider of an ADDRESS to be presented to The Most Noble THE MARQUIS of HASTINGS, K. G. and G. C. B. on the occasion of his approaching departure from India.

The SHERIFF having opened the Meeting and stated its object, the Hon. L. G. K. MURRAY was called to the Chair, when

The ADVOCATE GENERAL addressed the Gentlemen present, and observed, that the object of the Meeting having been publicly notified, he anticipated from those who attended it, unanimity and cheerful concurrence, in a resolution, which he intended to propose, for offering to The Most Noble THE MARQUIS of HASTINGS some appropriate expression of respect and regret, on the occasion of His Lordship's resigning the Supreme Government of India.

Mr. COMPTON said he anticipated the most perfect unanimity, because, none of the objections, which had been urged against Addresses from the British Inhabitants of Indian Presidencies, would seem to apply to the testimonial of respect which he intended to propose. That before the sentiments of the Meeting could be conveyed to THE NOBLE MARQUIS, it was probable that his Lordship would have actually relinquished his High Office—and that therefore, it could not be objected to the proposed Address—that it was to be presented to a personage continuing to exercise authority.—That as it was not intended to notice any particular measure of His Lordship's administration—it could not be urged—that congratulations were to be offered on transactions and results—the policy and causes of which were not un-

derstood or ascertained.—That as the intended Address was to be conveyed to an Illustrious Nobleman, whose voluntary relinquishment of his Government, had been marked by acknowledgments of regret—publicly expressed by the Directors and Proprietors of the East India Company, it could not be improper, for the British Inhabitants of India to follow an example, exhibited by authorities most competent to estimate the policy and justice of LORD HASTINGS's administration, and the wisdom and vigour which His Lordship had manifested, during a trying and eventful period of nine years.—And that although the British Inhabitants of the Madras Presidency, were placed at a distance from the seat of the Supreme Government, they were fully capable of observing—and of duly estimating the results of THE NOBLE MARQUIS's administration—evidenced by the flourishing condition and general tranquillity of our Indian Empire. It was, therefore, Mr. C. said, he entertained a confident expectation, that the Gentlemen present, would concur with him, in thinking, it was proper to convey to THE MARQUIS of HASTINGS some expression of their sentiments, on the occasion of His Lordship's departure from India—and that he (Mr. C.) intended to propose a resolution, which might, if adopted, be moulded in the form of an Address, by a Committee to be appointed by the Meeting.

Mr. C. observed, that in framing the resolution, he had not particularly adverted to the great, and brilliant and successful measures, which had distinguished the Government of THE MARQUIS of HASTINGS—for that all the documents and information which related to these measures having been transmitted to the authorities in England, who were competent to estimate the justice and policy of the transactions—His Lordship had twice received the unqualified thanks of both Houses of Parliament—and the grateful acknowledgements and approbation of the authorities representing the East India Company. Mr. C. said he therefore abstained from noticing any of those grand and glorious measures—which had shed so much lustre on the British Arms—and would confine his resolution to the results, which had produced the present security, tranquillity, and prosperity of India—and he recommended that the proposed Address should be confined to appropriate expressions of admiration of the talents and virtues exhibited by THE NOBLE MARQUIS during his long and eventful Government of British India—congratulations on its present condition, and sincere hopes that THE NOBLE MARQUIS's valuable life might be extended to promote the happiness of his family and the good of his country.

These observations having received the entire concurrence and approbation of the Meeting, Mr. COMPTON proceeded to read a resolution—That an Address, declaratory of the sentiments of the Meeting should be prepared—and that for that purpose a Committee should be nominated from among the Gentlemen then present.

A Committee was accordingly appointed, consisting of the following Gentlemen:

Hon. L. G. K. MURRAY,	George Arbuthnot, Esq.
E. Wood, Esq.	R. Clarke, Esq.
H. Compton, Esq.	Major Macdonald,
Lieut. Colonel Caldwell, C. B.	J. Goldie, Esq.
Lieut. Colonel Conway, C. B.	W. Oliver, Esq.
Henry Byrne, Esq.	Reverend W. Roy,
Henry Hodgson, Esq.	Major MacCoy,

The thanks of the Meeting were then voted to the Sheriff, to the Chairman, and to Mr. Compton, and the Meeting adjourned to Monday, at 11 o'clock, then to receive the draft of an Address.

The Committee having prepared the draft of an Address the same was produced at the Exchange on Monday, when it was adopted and ordered to be engrossed, and left for signature at the Exchange.

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA, THIS-DAY.

	H.	M.
Morning .....	8	56
Evening .....	8	21

**Restrictions on the Press.**

In the JOHN BULL of yesterday is the following happy and well timed Letter:—

To the Editor of John Bull.

SIR,

In the Regulations under which the Press in India was placed at the time that the Censorship was removed, I find it provided that if any Editor shall publish any thing reflecting on or disrespectful to the Governor of this Country, he is to be punished at the discretion of the Government.

In the CALCUTTA JOURNAL of Saturday last, I find the following remark applied to the conduct of this Government:—"there are others who have had better opportunities of judging, but who have condemned as UNWISE, and INCONSISTENT, much of what they did know and understand." Again in the same paragraph is this expression "there are many, to whom the Government has not been, and cannot be rendered truly dear."

Passing over the truth or falsehood of these allegations, which have nothing to do with the question of their contravening or not, the existing Regulations for the Indian Press, I beg leave Mr. Editor to ask, whether they are RESPECTFUL or NOT to Government?

Your's, &c.

16th Dec. 1822.

ZENO.

On this subject, we shall first ask whether or not the "Governor of this Country" to use the phrase of ZENO, did not break the shackles of the Indian Press, enliven the salutary influence of free discussion on the acts of Government, and permit if not invite the public scrutiny?—Every one must answer this question in the affirmative.

Again—we ask—Have we not seen, day after day, week after week, month after month, disquisitions in the JOHN BULL itself, tending to prove that the exercise of "free discussion" in India would be "unwise," and that Lord Hastings's granting a Free Press was assuming a power he did not possess, since as "Governor of this Country" he could not in his individual capacity annul the acts of the Governor General in Council which placed it under Restrictions?—To this also every one must answer in the affirmative.

Esso.—The Proprietors, Editors, and Writers in JOHN BULL, the names of most of which are attached to the Address, are the very men who have condemned as UNWISE and INCONSISTENT much of what they know to have taken place.

Again—Has not Lord Hastings, on every occasion, resisted the most urgent and pressing solicitations, public and private, for the Free Press to be put down, and the Editor of the JOURNAL, its chief advocate, to be Transported without Trial? All who know any thing of the past, give His Lordship credit for this forbearance, in the exercise of a power, which he might use without assigning any reason, tho' of course responsible to the world and to his country for the justification of such a deed by its paramount necessity, or the inadequacy of the Laws to furnish any other remedy.

On the other hand—Have not the Five Proprietors, Six Editors, and perhaps some Seven Correspondents of JOHN BULL again and again urged, and goaded, implored, and intreated, that the Journalist should be so dealt with?—that further forbearance towards him was weakness and submission?—that he was the scatterer of firebrands, the sower of sedition, the tool of a faction whose object it was to overthrow the British Government! and a hundred other equally absurd extravagancies?—The community of India generally will answer in the affirmative.

Esso.—The firmness of Lord Hastings in resisting all their intreaties must appear to them "UNWISE" and "INCONSISTENT;" and to men so mortified and disappointed, we know not how those whose conduct must have produced such effects, ever can be truly dear; yet these are the men whose names are affixed to the Address as bestowing "unqualified admiration" on the whole of Lord Hastings's policy and administration—including of course his professed sentiments on the Liberty of the Press, and his firm resistance of all attempts to make him banish without trial its principal supporter.

But we should not quit this Letter of ZENO without saying that there is no such Rule as that which he states, in all the Regulation respecting the Press, wherein the "Governor of this Country," is at all named or referred to. It is so useful to refresh the public mind as to what may not be published, that we reprint the CIRCULAR, (for it is not a Regulation, nor has it, we believe, received the usual sanction, which Regulations must have before they become a part of the Law of the Land), that all may judge for themselves.

(CIRCULAR.)

SIR,

To the Editor of the

His Excellency the Governor General in Council having been pleased to revise the existing Regulations regarding the control exercised by the Government over the Newspapers, I am directed to communicate to you for your information and guidance the following Resolutions passed by his Lordship in Council.

The Editors of Newspapers are prohibited from publishing any matter coming under the following heads.

1st. Animadversions on the measures and proceedings of the Honorable Court of Directors or other Public Authorities in England connected with the Government of India, or disquisitions on Political Transactions of the Local Administration, or offensive remarks levelled at the public conduct of the Members of the Council, or the Judges of the Supreme Court, or of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

2d. Discussions having a tendency to create alarm or suspicion among the Native population, of any intended interference with their Religious opinions or observances.

3d. The republication from English or other Newspapers of passages coming under any of the above heads, or otherwise calculated to affect the British Power or reputation in India.

4th. Private Scandal and personal remarks on Individuals, tending to excite dissensions in Society.

Relying on the prudence and discretion of the Editors for their careful observance of these Rules, the Governor General in Council is pleased to dispense with their submitting their Papers to an Officer of Government previous to publication. The Editors will however be held personally accountable for whatever they may publish in contravention of the Rules now communicated, or which may be otherwise at variance with the general principles of British Law as established in this Country, and will be proceeded against in such manner as the Governor General in Council may deem applicable to the nature of the offence, for any deviation from them.

The Editors are further required to lodge in the Chief Secretary's Office one Copy of every Newspaper, periodical or Extra, published by them respectively.

I am, Sir, Your obedient humble Servant,  
Council Chamber, } (Signed) J. ADAM,  
August 12, 1818. } Chief Secretary to the Government.

Now, JOHN BULL has broken the first Restriction often enough in animadverting on the measures of the Court at home, and on local transactions of the Government here:—though he has taken due care to steer clear of all the latter part of the same clause.

JOHN BULL again by every publication of the efforts making to disseminate Christianity in India; breaks the 2d Restriction.

The 3d Restriction is of course broken whenever the 1st or 2d is infringed.

And as to the 4th or last—God preserve us!—If "private Scandal and personal remarks on Individuals, tending to excite dissension in Society," be the summing up of these Restrictions on the Press, there is not a man in India who can lay his hand on his heart and say, that JOHN BULL is not the greatest Offender against these Rules that India has ever yet seen! It is his boast to have had more of scandal and personal remarks on individuals, in his Paper, during his short Editorship of six weeks, than all the Papers of India ever before contained; and not content with the mere tendency of such slanders to excite dissension in Society, he calls upon every public body, every private family, and every single individual, to hunt down the object of his hatred and contempt—to expel him from Society as a pest—to avoid him as the Cholera Morbus—to insult him without mercy, as the Courts of Honor are closed against him for ever! and who talks of some of his friends being challenged, who "dread the leaden fever," adding that as the principal has



been covered with disgrace, hopes are entertained that all who dare extend to him the right hand of fellowship, will be also held up by name as objects of public scorn and contempt!!

Is this the way in which the Restrictions on the Press are to be observed? and its Guardians look silently if not smilingly on? They will find, that though the Council Chamber may afford no redress, and tho' the Courts of Honor may be closed, the Tribunal of the Law is fortunately open to all:—and we look to its stern and impartial integrity for full and ample Justice.

### Ex-parte Statements.

Among the diligent searching of the Records, in which we are happy to find the Sixth Editor of JOHN BULL so far outstrip all his predecessors, an old Letter of January last, relative to a Coroner's Inquest, is republished in the BULL of yesterday. This may be very interesting and important to himself as Coroner, but we much question whether these are the novelties in which his readers take delight. However, be that as it may, our main object is to state briefly, that the Statement appended to that Letter by the Editor of JOHN BULL, is full of errors from beginning to end.

It is insinuated, that without enquiry, and without pausing to enquire, we inserted a Letter affecting the life of an Individual; and that when furnished with that Individual's name we would not insert his defence.

Our simple reply to this is, that the assertion is untrue; and whoever has so misled the person making it is deserving the highest reprobation.

The facts of the case were these. When the Letter was sent for publication, the strictest enquiry was made into the facts of the case, and we still believe them to have been as there represented. We had the name, address, and authority of the writer, himself a member of the legal profession, for their accuracy; with the corroborating testimony of others, well acquainted with the whole transaction. A writer under the signature of VERAX wrote a Letter on the subject, which, as relating to facts, required to be backed by the name and guarantee of the author, and without which it was said no counter-statement could be printed. Next came the individual himself, to whom the Letter alluded, and after a conversation with him, and a reference to his legal adviser, HE HIMSELF desired that no further mention of the subject, neither on his own behalf or others, should take place in the Papers, as the matter would be brought before the Court where Justice would no doubt be done!

The matter was accordingly dropped;—Trial was abandoned, or at least we do not remember any proceedings in the case; and of this we are certain, that neither the Individual in question nor any one on his behalf made any complaint against us for our complying with his own wish: tho' had the case been as JOHN BULL represents it, we should no doubt have been indicted, and have deservedly suffered the punishment of the Law.

The history of all this extraordinary irritation about matters that are past and almost forgotten by the Public, is this: The present Editor of the BULL was about that period Editor of the HURKARU, from which we have reason to believe he was fairly written out, and principally by Correspondents in the JOURNAL: at least we know of no other reason for his discharge from the Editorship of that Paper except that the Proprietors deemed him incapable of the task. Hence it is, therefore, that he remembers all the Controversies of that period with the most vivid freshness, and has no doubt his Files of the OLD HURKARU and the JOURNAL, ready cut and dry, as the phrase is, for occasional republication when novelties are scarce, and nothing of a better sort can be procured against the JOURNAL! If this be the way in which he hopes to amuse and edify his readers, he will hardly retain his employment on the BULL longer than he did on the HURKARU.

While in the act of writing the above, we received from a Gentleman the following useful and satisfactory corroboration of JOHN BULL's error.—We omit the Signature: but shall disclose

that, and shew the Original Letter to any one who may think it necessary to apply for it at the Office.

MY DEAR SIR,

If you think it worth while to take notice of the unfounded insinuations in the "JOHN BULL" of this morning, respecting the Letter copied from your JOURNAL, signed "ONE OF THE FORTY," you have my authority for stating in any way you think best, that you did not give it insertion without pausing and ascertaining from another person besides the Writer of the Letter, that from his knowledge of part of the facts (the previous health of the deceased and subsequent illness), and from what he had heard from the lips of the dying man himself, that the intervening circumstance had caused this alteration, he had sufficient reason for believing that the Letter was substantially correct, in every material particular. I being the person who thus corroborated "ONE OF THE FORTY's" statement, on being applied to by you for information on the subject before you would give it publicity, I consider myself bound in justice to attest the fact with my signature, that you may have it in your power to make use of it if necessary now or at any future time.

I am, My Dear Sir,

Your's Faithfully,

Calcutta, Dec. 18, 1822.

POSTSCRIPT.

On going over the latter part of JOHN BULL's article since writing the foregoing, it comes perfectly to my recollection that you had agreed to publish a Letter in your JOURNAL, on the part of Mr. Fallon, in reply to the statement of "ONE OF THE FORTY," but Mr. Fallon either sent or returned himself to your Office on the same day, and expressly requested that this Letter should be withheld, and seemed desirous that nothing more should be said on the subject.

### Guardians and Young Ladies.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

There must be, I imagine, some particular fault in the Education of the Young Ladies who come out to India, which renders them incapable of using their own judgement in the selection of a Husband;—or, do they think that "duty to Parents or Guardians" is more obligatory than the duty they owe to themselves?

It is, I conceive, Sir, contrary to the laws of God or Nature that the "ipse dixit" of a Guardian should have the power of causing the misery of two mortals, whose sole happiness in this transitory life depends on their union with each other; particularly where no one objection as to the Young Man's family, age, circumstances, situation, or character can be adduced against him; and yet I have seen such the case in more than one instance, and certainly was more surprised at the Lady's abiding by the decision of her Guardian than at any other part of the business. I should think that when a woman truly loves a man, and by being united to him injures neither herself or others, and at the same time breaks through no moral duty or virtue, that she is perfectly justifiable in marrying him, whatever her Guardian may wish to the contrary.

I know that many of the Ladies say, it was thought the duty they owed their Guardians that they acted as they did, and I should be glad to see what arguments they bring forward to prove that such duty was more incumbent on them than "duty to themselves;" but before they attempt to do so, I would recommend their perusing the Essays in Paley's Moral Philosophy, under the heads of "Marriage," "Duty of Parents" and "Duty of Children," and they will there find that in cases like those I allude to, the ipse dixit of a Guardian should be taken for nothing. I might say that *real love* would overlook every thing and follow merely its own dictates, and therefore that these Ladies had it not, as they did not act up to it.

Your's, &c.

B—.

### COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY]	CALCUTTA.	[SELL
1 11 a 2	On London 6 Months' sight, per Sicca Rupees,...	1 11} a 2 1
	Bombay 30 Days' sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees,....	92 *
	Madras ditto, 94 a 98 Sicca Rupees, per 100 Madras Rs. *	
	Bills on Court of Directors drawn, at 2-6—Exchange 28 a 30 pr. ct. prem.	
	Bank Shares—Premium 50 a 52 per cent.	

**Rhyme and Reason.**

JOHN BULL for pastime plays his pranks,  
With Friend of Burckhardt—Friend of Banks,—  
And tells us, he don't care a d—n  
About our Cousin Buckingham—His  
But \* \* \* Sequentia ad libitum.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

"Pereant, qui aste nos nostra dixerunt," was the sweeping and remorseless exclamation of an envious Ancient, one who lived, however, to make amends for it, by leaving us some good things of his own. Let the "Friends" join in the pious Bull, if they please, for what harm it could do you or any body else;—but, in the name of Charity, let them atone for it, if they can, by following the Ancient's example.

Your's, &c.

On the River, December 12, 1822.

RHYME AND REASON.

**Sheik Ibrahim.****LETTER III.**

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

A writer in the JOHN BULL of this morning, under the signature of CRITO, has done me the honour to notice my attempt to state the famous case of Mr. BURCKHARDT in what appears to me it's true light—and modestly calls upon me for my name for (says he) "in a question of this kind it is obviously of the first importance to know who the several vindicators are."

It is more palpably obvious that in such cases the names of the accusers, and of those who bring forward charges, are of some importance. Yet THE FRIEND OF OR TO BANKES has not yet given his name to the Public.

It is true that I have formed my opinion on this precious controversy, and on the real merits of the "great man now no more," from a knowledge of many circumstances which have not been published to the world—but in stating it I have confined myself scrupulously to arguments drawn from the printed books and papers that are in every one's hands. The only exception I am aware of, is the amount of the loan which I stated to be about 300 Dollars, and this I knew the Sheik's FRIEND could not dispute. As well as I remember it was 309 or 310 Dollars.

CRITO conceives that the opinions of the FRIEND TO BURCKHARDT derive weight from that gentleman's name which he "has taken means to learn."—I know that these letters are ascribed to a respectable individual now in Calcutta, who can vouch for the fact of Mr. Buckingham's being relieved by the Sheik, and that the latter, who had treated him with great friendship in Egypt, two or three months afterwards changed his opinion entirely, circulated a very abusive attack upon his character, and retained this bad opinion of Mr. Buckingham during the remaining two years of his life. But all this is disputed by no body. Admitting these facts, I come to very opposite conclusions, regarding the merits of the two persons concerned.

Admitting also the respectable private character of the "FRIEND TO BURCKHARDT," I have no difficulty in opposing to it the respectable characters of others who saw the famous "Paper on Buckingham," who perused (as I may say) this indictment with all it's counts, and who knew enough of Sheik Ibrahim's character to judge, as well as we can do now, how far it gave weight to his assertions.

Now, this Paper was not of a very temperate or measured nature. It denounced Mr. Buckingham as a *rogue, knave, villain, swindler, impostor*, and so forth. The writers in JOHN BULL must admit, (for that is the very burden of their song,) that no man to whom such charges were brought home, could

continue on terms of friendship or intimacy with any gentleman of respectable character. But we find Mr. Benjamin Babington of the Madras Civil Service (the sole witness to many of the Sheik's calumnies,) indignantly refutes them; and we find him two years afterwards acting with great zeal and friendship in defence of Mr. Buckingham's character. We find that after the circulation of this *tremendous* Paper, the late Mr. Stephen Babington of the Civil Service, Mr. Erskine, and Mr. Wedderburn of that place, continued to treat Mr. Buckingham with the same cordial regard as before. I will only say of these gentlemen that they are all persons of unquestionable honour, sense, and integrity. Since they discredited the charges—what must they have thought of the Sheik?

I think the inference is unquestionable, that they must have ascribed his Paper either to suspicious credulity, wounded vanity, or vindictive malice, or perhaps a little each of these qualities: I leave his FRIENDS to settle the proportions.

I have been told from a respectable quarter that the late Mr. Rich of Bagdad to whom likewise the Paper was sent, continued to be a Friend and Correspondent of Mr. Buckingham's! If I am correct in this statement, his name must be added to those who saw the charges and discredited them.\* I am not so presumptuous as to suppose that I can add any thing to the weight of such opinions, excepting in as far as I have stated distinctly the grounds on which I have advanced them. Those who think differently will oppose my views of the subject, and if any one convinces me that they are erroneous I will publicly admit it.

Dec. 18, 1822.

MISO-CANT.

\* Our Correspondent's information on this subject is quite correct. Indeed we have more than indirect proof of Mr. Rich's opinions on this very subject, and as the last Letter we received from him is much to the point, we make no apology for inserting it. There are persons in Calcutta who know Mr. Rich's highly respectable character, (as well as his *hand-writing*!) and among these the most learned of the Six Editors of the BULL, who will not be suspected of any undue bias in our favor.—EDITOR.

MY DEAR SIR,

Bagdad, April 7, 1820.

I have had the pleasure of receiving your Letter of the 25th December, and I believe I have to plead guilty to the charge of not having answered several of your former communications, but I have unfortunately the best excuse, in the continued ill health with which I have had to struggle for a very long time past, and which has rendered existence a burthen and a torment to me. It was with the utmost pain that I could get through my indispensable duties; my private correspondence, I was obliged to sacrifice altogether. The return of the cold weather brought me scarcely any relief. A little excursion I have lately made to the frontiers of Persia was attended with rather more success, and though it has not restored me to the enjoyment of health, it has given me just strength and spirits sufficient to prepare for a journey Northward towards Coordistan, where I mean to remain till the approaching heats are passed. So extraordinarily was our last summer, so fearfully exceeding any thing you experienced here (though you had a tolerable specimen of our climate) that I had at one time a notion of sending a description of it to your excellent Paper (which by the way always affords me the greatest pleasure), but I shrunk from the task, as the operation of writing is peculiarly painful to me.

I have received Mr. Babington's Letter, and consider it as a COMPLETE REPUTATION of Sheik Ibrahim's charges against you. As those charges were sent through Aleppo, I intend as soon as Barker returns to that place, to forward him Mr. Babington's Letter, which will I hope have the same effect on him as it has had on my mind.

Your Book, I had requested Mr. Erskine to put down my name for, before I was aware of your kind intention; I shall accept the Copy you offer with pleasure, and read it I am certain with great interest. I have so much to do in preparing for my journey, and am still so weak, that I must conclude my Letter.

I remain, My Dear Sir, very truly yours,

CLAUDIUS JAMES RICH.

**BANK OF BENGAL RATES.**

Discount on Private Bills, . . . . .	6 per cent
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange, . . . . .	5 per cent
Interest on Loans on Deposit, . . . . .	5 per cent



# ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—671—

## Song.

Oh, wake those tones no more, on me,  
Whose breast is sorrow's bower,  
They fall like sun on Alpine snow,  
Or dew on faded flower.  
Those cheerful notes but bring to mind—  
How joys and hopes decay:  
I heard them once from one I love,  
Who now is far away.  
And though thy voice so gently thrills,  
Melodious though it be,  
Yet warble not that strain again;  
It brings no joy to me:  
For once before I heard it sung,  
When list'ning hearts were gay,  
In sweeter tones, by one I love,  
Who now is far away.

November, 1822.

W—

## Editorial Impartiality.

In the JOHN BULL of yesterday, it is said that we had no right to print the Letter of Mr. SUTHERLAND regarding the Bank of Hindostan and Captain Heude's demand on it, unless we had also reprinted Captain Heude's Letter:—and that our printing it alone ought to satisfy every impartial mind that our professions of Impartiality are vain and empty.

Captain Heude's Letter was an attack on us, rather than upon the Bank of Hindostan; as it called upon us to assign our reasons for not printing the paragraph sent us for insertion. We gave the substance of Captain Heude's Letter in our pages, and answered the call immediately, by assigning our reasons without reserve.

But we are glad to hear this confession from the BULL, that unless both sides of a question be given there can be no Impartiality, and that an Editor who inserts Letters on one side only does not discharge his duty: for by this rule he himself must stand condemned.

In the Controversy between THE FRIEND OF BANKES and ourselves, what has been our practice? We reprinted his First Letter, complete, at the time that we challenged him to come forth and produce his proofs. JOHN BULL contained the original Accusation, but did it also reprint our Reply? We answer NO. When the Second Letter of the FRIEND OF BANKES appeared, we reprinted it again, as a whole—and appended to it a detailed refutation of all its charges. JOHN BULL contained the Accusations, but did it reprint our Defence? Again we answer NO. In short, this Impartial Editor has gone on from day to day, from week to week, filling half his Paper generally with the most criminatory matter that could be heaped together from a set of the foulest and most dastardly Slanders that ever disgraced the Indian Press, while he has passed by entirely the several Editorial articles and Letters of Correspondents which from time to time have been printed in the JOURNAL in reference to these, without giving them a place in his pages.

His crime, therefore, is, the making his Paper a constant vehicle of Accusations, without inserting the relative arguments offered in Defence; and ours has been that of giving the substance of Captain Heude's Letter, to explain his charges against us, and admitting the clear and plain Statement of the Bank, signed by one of its Proprietors on behalf of the whole, to defend their credit from unwarranted aspersions.

Which of us has best discharged his duty as an Impartial Editor, let the Public judge.

### CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Remittable,.....Premium.....	22	8	4	23	0
Non-Remittable,....ditto.....	15	8	4	16	0

## Insult to Lord Hastings.

In the JOHN BULL of yesterday, among other choice morceaux is the following:

"With reference to the Public Meeting held on Monday, the result of which cannot fail to gratify every just and honourable man, we beg to introduce to our readers a Letter which has appeared in the JOURNAL, on this subject; and to ask if the author includes four individual Merchants of this City, in the class of those 'who have experienced personal favors from his Lordship' and 'are of course ready to give a little out of the abundance they had previously received from their Benefactor?'!!—This INSULT to Lord Hastings, to the individuals concerned, and to the community, is only another proof of the depraved and debased feelings of the JOURNAL and its Correspondents; and we trust will call down that punishment it so justly deserves."

We were not at the Meeting ourselves, but our Reporter corroborated the fact stated in the Letter, that the principal persons who were engaged in the deliberations there entered into, were the most respectable members of this community, and many of them persons who had been deservedly honoured with the Governor General's peculiar favors and regard.

That they should be foremost to testify their gratitude to their Benefactor is highly honorable to their feelings; but how it can be an insult to Lord Hastings, to say that those who have received most from his beneficence are most active in repaying him with praise, we have yet to learn. Neither can it be an insult to the community, or to the individuals concerned, to show that there exists this reciprocity of benefits bestowed and gratitude returned. Such an interchange is honorable to both parties.

The only plausible ground, then, on which we can look for an explanation of the meaning intended to be affixed to the term "Insult to Lord Hastings," is this: that an Englishman who was present at the Meeting on Monday has ventured in very moderate and even delicate terms to express his honest sentiments as to reason why the measures taking to express admiration of that Nobleman's public conduct have not been so generally or enthusiastically supported as they deserve: namely, that matters have been managed by one party only, who have shewn how little they regarded the feelings of the community generally, by their studied silence as to the Liberty of the Press!

Is this an insult to Lord Hastings, that men should regret a studied silence on a topic on which he himself gloried in speaking so nobly and so eloquently? or can it be an insult to His Lordship to hear men express their honest sentiments on that and every other act of his Government? To such a groundless insinuation we have only to oppose the magnanimous sentiments of the Noble Marquis himself, which now belong to Indian History, and which no restrictions on the freedom of expression can ever blot out from the Record.

"Further, IT IS SALUTARY FOR SUPREME AUTHORITY, EVEN WHEN ITS INTENTIONS ARE MOST PURE, TO LOOK TO THE CONTROL OF PUBLIC SCRUTINY. While conscious of rectitude, that authority can lose nothing of its strength by its exposure to general comment. On the contrary, it requires incalculable addition of force. THAT GOVERNMENT WHICH HAS NOTHING TO DISGUISE, WIELDS THE MOST POWERFUL INSTRUMENT THAT CAN APPERTAIN TO SOVEREIGN RULE. IT CARRIES WITH IT THE UNITED RELIANCE AND EFFORT OF THE WHOLE MASS OF THE GOVERNED; AND LET THE TRIUMPH OF OUR BELOVED COUNTRY, IN ITS AWFUL CONTENT WITH TYRANT-RIDDEN FRANCE, SPEAK THE VALUE OF A SPIRIT TO BE FOUND ONLY IN MEN ACCUSTOMED TO INDULGE AND EXPRESS THEIR HONEST SENTIMENTS."

If there are any then, who, after this, can decry the influence of Public Scrutiny; if there are any who tell us we have no right to comment on the acts of Government; if there are any who underrate—nay, even strive to mark with contempt and scorn, "the value of that spirit to be found only in men accustomed to indulge and express their honest sentiments"—we tell them it is THEY who insult Lord Hastings; and in the name and through the authority of the avowed sentiments of that Nobleman, we fling the imputation back in their teeth.

**Order of the Bath.***To the Editor of the Journal.*

SIR,

I have attentively perused the Letter of "A COUNTRY CAPTAIN," in your valuable JOURNAL of the 18th of Oct. on the Military Order of the Bath, and confess that the publication, for the hundredth time, of General Orders which every one has almost by-heart, has not contributed to change my sentiments (formerly expressed) regarding the distribution of the Most Honorable Order. After the frequent discussions which have appeared in your columns, I feel it would be almost idle in me to attempt reiterating my fixed opinion, viz. "that the distribution of the Order has always been as far as possible regulated by *Merit*, and *not by Interest*," but having been publicly called on to defend my opinion, it becomes necessary for me to reply to "A COUNTRY CAPTAIN," and shew that his ideas are erroneous.

In the first place I will shew most clearly that *at no period of English History* were honors more paid to Military Men than since the commencement of THE REGENCY OF GEORGE THE FOURTH, which can be done in a few words. Under our former Kings the number of Knights of the Bath amounted to 32, amongst which were included a large proportion of *Statesmen* or other eminent *Civilians*, which generally diminished the number of *Naval* and *Military* Knights to 15, or 20. I believe that more were rarely honoured with the Order, and in *no case* were the Knights of lower grade than Major General in the Army, or Rear Admiral in the Navy, so that instead of the restrictions being new, they are merely statutes explanatory, and partly in confirmation of what has been acted upon since the reign of HENRY THE FOURTH, and the late extension is owing to the benevolent kindness of our present august Monarch. The Military Grand Crosses amount to 60, the Civil to 12, total, 72. The Commanders are 180 in number, consequently those entitled to the distinctive appellation of Knighthood are 252, shewing an increase of 220 Knights of the Bath.

The Third Class, or Companions, were totally unknown in former reigns, and the institution of this grade has been the means of opening the Order to Field Officers, and to Captains in H. M. Navy—therefore to argue the exclusion of junior ranks as *unjust*; is, to take it in all its bearings, most absurd, and unreasonable; surely if Captains were admitted, Lieutenants might urge an equally just claim to participation, and of course so would Cornets and Esquires, therefore there would be no end to the envy, jealousy, and perpetual bickerings arising from so lavish a distribution.

The Hanoverian Guelphic Order has, I observe, in some instances, been conferred upon Captains in the British Army, who could not receive the Order of the Bath, and perhaps the Third Class may at some future period become open to the Indian Army, a distinction certainly not quite so gratifying as a Companionship of the Bath, but when bestowed by a British Monarch so deservedly dear to his subjects as George the Fourth, it will become a proud badge of distinction on our bosoms. Sir William Grant Keir has already received the high honor of being appointed a Knight Commander of the Guelphic Order, which must be truly gratifying to his old companions in arms, and I venture to anticipate that at no distant period will the Star of the Guelphs glitter on the breast of many an Indian Officer. I consider the allusion of "A COUNTRY CAPTAIN," to Commissaries, "who have and are, as their promotion admits of it, still continuing to receive the distinction of the Bath, on the pretext of services rendered during that war," as highly indelicate and improper; for it is known that that deserving Officer, Lieut.-Col. Morison, Commissary General at Madras, was, in 1818, nominated a Companion of the Bath, and subsequently deprived of the honor upon its being represented to His Majesty, (then Prince Regent) that his rank was only temporary, therefore the King, as a matter of course, re-appointed him to the Order, when his promotion to a Brevet Majority admitted of his holding it, conformably to the statutes of the Bath.

I think it is pretty evident Lieut.-Col. Morison's services fully entitle him to military honors, and no one but an *envious mortal* could grumble at the distribution of rewards to heads of departments, who exerted themselves to the utmost in fulfilling their various duties.

Your Correspondent in the JOURNAL of the 17th October, who mentions the case of another Officer of the MADRAS ARTILLERY, who received the Order, on promotion, is *wrong*, as the gallant Colonel alluded to, was a Brevet Major in 1813.

I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

October 29, 1822.

PEREGRINE PUNGENT.

**Snake, Pungent, and Lingo Lector.***To the Editor of the Journal.*

SIR,

I have derived much amusement from the contest between SNAKE and PUNGENT, which, however, in my opinion, did little credit to the former; as, in consequence of his being at a loss for argument, SNAKE made a number of personal allusions, which, to say the least, were uncalled for and invidious.

LINGO LECTOR has also taken a part in the battle, but as it appears to be from the motive of exculpating himself and Brother Officers from the charge of writing *nonsense*, fastened on them by SNAKE, his letter requires little comment; however he might, I think, have spared the remark that the Mess were not prepared for the "acrimony" of PUNGENT; as, to the best of my recollection, that writer never alluded, directly or indirectly, to the Vizagapatam Mess, which contrivance originated with SNAKE, and was a poor attempt to turn his antagonist into ridicule.

SNAKE's assertion that the repeal of the Act 30th Charles 2d, would affect SCOTLAND equally with IRELAND, is absurd, and only shews his excessive ignorance of the History of Great Britain; for every one knows, that it was expressly stipulated at the time of the Union with Scotland, that no Peer, being a ROMAN CATHOLIC, should represent Scotland in the United Parliament, whereas at the final adjustment of the Irish Articles of Union, *no such clause was introduced*, and the only Act operating to the exclusion of the Irish Roman Catholic Peerage from the House of Lords, is that of Charles the Second.

It is true that a Scottish or Irish Catholic Nobleman, (supposing every act or clause of exclusion repealed), could not claim his seat in the House by hereditary right as the Representative Peers are elected; but still, even the possession of the elective privilege, would be a material advantage to that part of the Peerage; however, as Mr. Canning's celebrated Bill has been negatived in the upper House, the adjustment of the Roman Catholic claims is as distant as ever, but the discussion has done much good, for I am convinced that it only requires *that* to reconcile the minds of people, gradually, to such an essential change (as at first sight it appears to be) in the principles of the British Constitution.

In the course of three or four months more, CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION will be brought forward by Mr. Plunket, his Majesty's Attorney General in Ireland, and no doubt can be entertained, but that the measure will a *third* time receive the sanction of the REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE, if there be any truth in the phrase "*Vox populi vox Dei*." I trust their recommendation will be attended to by the House of Peers.

Little more can be offered on this subject; but certain it is, that if ever a motion had a *fair, free, and impartial* discussion in both Houses, that of Catholic Emancipation has; and it is to be wished that every public measure were met in the same open manner, by those espousing different sides of the question, and too much praise cannot be given to the manly and honourable conduct adopted by the leaders on both sides.

I am, Sir, your's very obediently,

Terra Incognita, 1822.

INEXPRESSIBLE.



## Indigo Planters and Colonization.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

I request the particular attention of A Mofussilite to the following remarks on his letter which appeared in the JOURNAL of the 14th instant:—

I.—Restrictions on the Indigo trade cannot be justified by merely designating them *Police Regulations*. The trade in Opium might be subjected to restrictions on considerations of Police, but in that case the restriction would be a *tax*, importing no favour nor privilege to any individual or class of persons. The retail trade in Medical drugs is also exclusively permitted to persons properly qualified by a professional education. But the restriction advocated by the Mofussilite partakes of neither of these characters. It is simply one of arbitrary *Monopoly*.

II.—He admits that Government cannot control the right of the Zemindar to make as much Indigo as he pleases. He thinks that the Native Proprietor has an indefeasible right to grow as much Indigo plant, and build as many vats as he pleases, leaving him to the direction and control of his own private interests. But has not the white man the same right to buy and sell, and has he not the same sense of interest to guide him? The Mofussilite does not ask what may be the opinions and wishes of his Native brethren on this subject. If they were consulted, perhaps some of them would say: "The competition of European Indigo Planters is advantageous to us; we get a better price for our plant, and we deprecate any limitation of their number as an interference with our right to carry our goods to the best market." Others might say: "The improper competition of Indigo Planters is exceedingly inconvenient to us and to the Zilla Judges; and the worst kind of competition, and the most frequent too, is that between European and Native Planters. We are therefore happy to understand that Government have it actually in contemplation to frame a Regulation for the express purpose of preventing an evil so justly complained of, trusting that the measure in contemplation will prove to be the resumption of all licences, and the returning of all European Competitors to the Presidency."

III. All the world would perceive the injustice and impolicy of giving a Monopoly in the cultivation of *Wheat* to a limited number of individuals. Between that and restrictions on the manufacture of Indigo, it is a mere question of degree; there is no difference in principle.

IV.—The Mofussilite confesses that he has not duly considered the Grand Colonization Question. If he had given a little consideration to that question, and taken Adam Smith, and some who acknowledge him as their Father, into his council, he would have perceived that "while things continue on the present footing," there could not possibly be "an extensive and sudden influx of Europeans," and that the flux and reflux of capitalists and labourers may safely, and ought always to be, left to themselves.

V.—He would also have perceived that "if Europeans were permitted to possess a property in the soil," they would create an increased demand for many commodities, and introduce new articles of agricultural produce. Doubtless *Coffee* would be a principal object of attention with European Agriculturists; but from any speculations in that article, Europeans are virtually prohibited, by the slow growth of the Coffee tree, and the careful cultivation it requires, rendering property in the soil an indispensable preliminary to the Speculator. Let the Mofussilite ponder these things, and then say whether he will enrol himself among the advocates for, or enemies to, Colonization.

December 17, 1822.

VIOLET.

## Marriage.

At Mhow, in Malwa, on the 2d instant, at the house of Lieutenant Colonel FAGAN, Lieutenant HENRY GARSTIN, of the 6th Cavalry, to Miss MARY KENNEDY.

## Selections.

*General Post Office in London.*—We have been furnished with the following extraordinary fact; that on the morning of 2nd of July, 10,000 letters were received from India at the General Post Office, in London, and distributed the same morning before nine o'clock, in addition to the usual quantity of work.

*Marquess of Hastings.*—After the Public Meeting held yesterday at the Town Hall, the Committee for carrying its object into execution, had the honour of waiting on the Most Noble the Governor General, who was pleased, in the most polite and gracious manner, to signify his acceptances of the marks of respect and attachment to him, voted by the Inhabitants of Calcutta. These are, an Historical Painting of His Lordship to be placed in the Town Hall, and a Marble Colossal Statue to be erected, where it may afterwards be found most appropriate for such a monument. The earnestness with which this highly laudable object has been pressed, does great honour to the Inhabitants of Calcutta; and we hope the subscriptions to an object, which every one who can appreciate the public services, and the private virtues of the Marquess of Hastings, will soon be such, as to enable the Committee to execute their trust in a manner, that will do credit to the capital of British India.

*Ball and Supper.*—The Ball and Supper given by our illustrious GOVERNOR GENERAL, and the MARCHIONESS OF HASTINGS at the Government House, on Monday Evening, was most numerously attended; Besides His Highness the Prince of Persia, and two Native Gentlemen, whose rank we do not know—we noticed His Excellency the Hon'ble Sir Edward Paget, and the Members of Council with their respective Ladies. In addition to these nearly all the respectable families in the Settlement attended to evince their respect, esteem, and veneration for the illustrious individuals, whose regretted departure is so shortly to take place. Tho' it was not mentioned, we imagine it was generally understood, as the last public party of its description which would be given at the Government House, and to the desire so universally felt of evincing to the Noble Host and Hostess the sentiments entertained of their affability and condescension, as well as to bear a testimony of regard and veneration, we can only attribute the very crowded assemblage.

Dancing commenced about 10 o'clock with country dances—Quadrilles followed till a little after eleven o'clock; the Spanish Dance, preparatory to the call to Supper, was then elegantly *deft*, by a longer row of Couples, than we have before witnessed in India. His Lordship rose about twelve o'clock, and led his Highness the Prince of Persia to the Supper Table, followed by Sir Edward Paget and Lady Hastings, &c. &c. The company returned to the Ball Room about one, when Quadrilles were immediately recommenced, and kept up with unabating spirit, till two; how long after we don't know. His Highness the Prince of Persia left the room about half past one, accompanied by the Marquess of Hastings to the head of the Stairs. It is needless to say that the condescension of the noble pair was conspicuous, and that it met with a market return of respectful regard.—*John Bull.*

*Disgraceful Occurrence.*—Some days ago as a Lady was proceeding along the Durrumtollah, two genteelly-dressed persons mounted a Buggy run it against her Palankeen, which they knocked down and shattered in such a manner, that the Lady was obliged to walk home a-foot; and besides this exposure, and the alarm necessarily caused by such an accident, she sustained considerable injury in the hurry to escape from the Palankeen when exposed to such imminent danger. The persons in the Buggy drove on, without rendering the Lady the least assistance, and apparently regardless of the consequences of the act, which if it had resulted from accident, or merely negligence on their part, and not from a spirit of mischief, would hardly have been the case. To avoid the reprobation and scorn of the Public, they will no doubt endeavour to conceal their names, the only symptom of a sense of decency that can be expected from persons capable of such disgraceful conduct.

We have heard enough of whipping foot passengers, but we always understood that to be confined to a class of persons neither very ready nor able to resent injuries, nor so likely to excite public sympathy (we merely state facts,) but we little expected similar brutality would ever be extended to persons of a higher political caste, far less to that sex which has every claim to tenderness and protection. But it would appear, there must be something in this pestilential climate (as the London Editors affirm) that obliterates in some all the finer principles of human nature, and produces a class of sordid and selfish beings sensible only to the lash of the law, which does what it can to protect the weak against the strong, and extend equal justice to all. If Ladies cannot pass along the streets without being exposed to such attacks, better to shut them up, after the manner of our Oriental Neighbours. The rigorous confinement of the Hindoo were mercy in comparison. But it is unnecessary to say more of an act that must be condemned by people of every creed and country; and the above well-dressed persons, who know their only chance of escaping universal reprobation is concealment, are not likely to disgrace any country by coming forward to claim their nationality.—*Hurkaru.*

## Sonnet to Sorrow.

For the Calcutta Journal.

Thou sweet Enchantress of the soul refined!  
Lorn tearful Syren!—tho' the cypress shade  
Around thy brow most mournfully is twined,—  
Though thine the strain that would from bliss persuade,—  
There is a magic in thy pensive eye—  
A holy music in thy voice's flow,  
That doth controul Despair's wild feverish sigh,  
And soothe the heart where Hope hath ceased to glow,  
Ah! let the light, the jovial, and the gay,  
Hail the bright-glittering phantoms—Hope and Joy;  
And in the chase of Pleasure's cheating ray,  
The golden hours of fleeting Time employ;  
To me more dear thy sad benignant mien  
Thy soul-fraught pensiveness—thy peace serene!

Berhampore, Dec. 5, 1822.

D. L.

## Solution.

Solution to a Riddle, which appeared in the Journal of the 22d of November, Signed An Old Maid.

The boast you have made of yourself and your brother  
Exposes the distance you keep from each other,  
Tho' so near of a kin and so noble a race;  
You have ne'er been permitted to look in his face.  
Who further your pedigree wishes to probe;  
Will find you no more than the half of a globe.

Bulloah, Nov. 30, 1822.

HEMISPHERE.

## Sporting Intelligence.

CALCUTTA MEETING, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1822.

MATCH FOR 25 GOLD MOHURS.—h. f.—G. M.

1. Mr. Walter's ch. A. h. Red Hazard (Tom).
2. Mr. Rous's b. A. h. Flibberti Gibbet.

MATCH FOR 100 GOLD MOHURS.—G. M.

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| 1. Mr. Black's b. c. Master Robert, (S. Frost) ..... | 8 | 7 |
| 2. Mr. Treves's ch. c. Grumbler, .....               | 8 | 2 |
- Two and three to one on Grumbler. Won cleverly.—Time 2' 1"

MATCH FOR 50 GOLD MOHURS.—G. M.

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| Mr. O'Kelly's Brutus, by Rubens, .....           | 9 | 1 |
| Mr. Walter's ch. c. Portland, by Election, ..... | 8 | 9 |
- Won easy.—Time 2' 1"

Mr. Black's bay Pony Fantail, by Eclipse, out of Teapot, beat Mr. O'Kelly's Wowski, by Shakespear, the yearling Course for 100 Gold Mohurs.

## Erratum.

The Note which followed the Letter on SHEIK IBRAHIM, signed MISO-CANT, instead of being placed at the close of the Letter, should have referred to this sentence.

"At last out comes the Book and the Quarterly Review upon the same. The Reviewer is evidently identified with Mr. Bankes; he knows what he visited and 'mapped,' and what he 'found' and 'saw' at various places. Besides all the literary criticism on the Book, Mr. Buckingham's private character for truth and honour and honesty was distinctly assailed in this Review, upon the avowed statement of Mr. Bankes and the depositions of his servants."

Upon which the Author of the Letter had the following Note.

"Of their value take this specimen:—'They can both testify to a large ground plan of Jerash being traced at a window of Nazareth' by Mr. Buckingham; and a plan of this place is in the Travels! Mr. Hamilton of the Surveyor General's Office has shown that he constructed the published plan himself."

## Shipping Arrival.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Dec. 17	David Scott	British	G. Bunyan	London	—

## Shipping Departures.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Dec. 16	Carron	British	T. McCarthy	Bombay
17	William Money	British	J. Jackson	London
17	Clyde	British	T. Driver	London
17	Novo Destino	Portg.	J. P. Serra	Rio de Janeiro

## Stations of Vessels in the River.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 17, 1822.

At Diamond Harbour.—GOLCONDA, DUKE OF BEDFORD, and PACCOA, outward-bound, remain.—LADY FLORA, coming to Town.—ANN, outward-bound, remains.—MONSIEUR, (Arab), passed down.—H. C. S. COLDSTREAM, inward-bound, remains.

Kedgerie.—His Majesty's Frigate GLASGOW.—GENERAL LECOR, (P.) outward-bound, remains.—EXMOUTH, passed down.

New Anchorage.—H. C. Ships PRINCE REGENT, DORSETSHIRE, WARREN HASTINGS, MARCHIONESS OF ELY, and WINCHELSEA.

Saugor.—DAVID SCOTT, (H. C. S.) inward-bound, remains.

An inward-bound Ship anchored above Saugor, name not ascertained. The HIBERNIA and RESOLUTION (P.) arrived off Calcutta on Monday.

The Ship HYDERRY, Captain W. Humble, is expected to sail for the Persian Gulph, in two or three days.

## Passengers.

List of Passengers proceeding to Europe on board the Honorable Company's Ship ASIA, Captain T. F. Balderston, despatched from Saugor 2d Dec.

Mrs. Townley, Mrs. Colonel Sarah Greentree, Mrs. Catherine Harding, —Sherer, Esq. Civil Service, H. Millet, Esq. ditto, F. Millet, Esq. ditto, The Reverend H. Townley. Children: Misses Mary Townley, S. E. Greenstreet, A. M. Greenstreet, F. C. Greenstreet, Louis Harding, and Ann Gardner. Masters James Townley, Edward S. Greenstreet, Henry Harding, John Stuart, Charles Smith, W. T. Carey, J. G. Browne, David Edmonds, T. M. Edmonds, and John Turner. European Servants.—William Innes, Elizabeth Smith, Mr. Webster, and James Sharp.

List of Passengers proceeding to Europe on board the Honorable Company's Ship ASTELL, Capt. T. W. Aldham, despatched from Saugor 12th Dec.

Captain Baumgardt, H. M. 8th Light Dragoons, Lieutenant Monkhouse, H. C. Artillery, Mr. Samuel Grant, Surgeon, 2d Regiment of Light Cavalry, Mr. John Aldham, Master Pilot. Children: Misses Anne Maria Halhed, Caroline Alice Halhed, Jesse Loveday, —Lambe, and —Lamb.—Masters Thomas Pariby, Samuel Pariby, and William Jackson. European Servants.—Sarah Brockless, and Mrs. Howe.

## Administrations to Estates.

Mr. John Dunn, late of Kishnagar, Indigo Planter, deceased—Mrs. Sarah Dunn.

George Edward Abbott, Esq. late of Calcutta, deceased—Mrs. Anne Maria Abbott.

Hugh Hope, Esq. late a Senior Merchant on the Honorable Company's Civil Establishment, deceased—James Charles Colebrooke Sutherland, Esq.

## PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars, .....	Sicca Rupees	205	0	a	205	12	per	100
Dubloons, .....		30	8	a	31	8	each	
Joes, or Pezas, .....		17	8	a	17	12	each	
Dutch Ducats, .....		4	4	a	4	12	each	
Louis D'Ors, .....		8	4	a	8	8	each	
Silver 5 Franc pieces, .....		190	4	a	190	5	per	100
Star Pagodas, .....		3	6j	a	3	7	6	each
Sovereigns, .....		9	8	a	10	0		
Bank of England Notes, .....		9	8	a	10	0		